ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,707—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels,	Tons,	Captains,	SATURDAY 3 P.M. 1902.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th Nov.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th „
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th „
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	P. Berberevich	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 560.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st November, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates. ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts received on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "SANTHIA," 5,151 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 3rd November, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 10th November.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th October 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	10th Nov. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	O'Swald	24th Nov. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th Oct., 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

		Rs.	a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights)	per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw	„	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	„	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices	„	2	8

BACON

		Rs.	a.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	per lb.	1	2
Do do in cut	„	1	3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	..	1	0
Do do in cut	..	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each		1	0
Do do in cut		1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy (NOW IN SEASON)

		Rs.	a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.		1	6
Do do in cut	„	1	8
AMERICAN	„	0	12
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	„	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	„	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	„	0	12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	„	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality	„	1	0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc. and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOMSMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT BOOTS!
WHERE TO GET THEM?
FROM
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE,
WHERE MONSTROUS STOCK OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY
BOOTS AND SHOES
ARE NOW ON SHOW.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Mofussil Orders forwarded by V. P. Post,

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches ; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month.
24 „ „ 26 „

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs.	25	0
Piano Stool	„ 18	Set of 4 Insulators	„	4	8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
„ a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy
KALKADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s., for MEN, for VARICOCELE. Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON ENGLAND.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

DR. W. CRESER, MUS. DOC., OXON,
WILL GIVE AN
ORGAN RECITAL
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 6TH, 1902, AT 6 P.M.

1 Old English Organ Concerto............Stanley
Allegro, Andante, Fugato.
2 { Recit ....Comfort Ye..........
{ Air..........Every Valley ....Handel
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER
3 Solemn Fugue in E Minor ....Bach
4 Violin Solo ...Andante in C ....Mendelssohn
Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
5 Andante from the Symphony in E ....Sullivan
6 { Recit ......"And God said"..........
{ Air ...."With Verdure Clad"..........Haydn
Miss CLARA PROCTER.
7 { Caprice ... ... Wolstenholm
{ Coronation March ... Wareing

NOTICE.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER "SETOS."

THE German East Africa Company's S. S. "SETOS," which foundered in Bombay Harbour on the 15th of February, 1901, will be raised, removed, or destroyed by the Port Trustees under Section 14 of the Indian Ports Act, and that if any property is recovered it will be sold and the sale proceeds applied in payment of expenses and the further sum of 20 per cent. of the expenses as provided by Sub-Section 2 of the above Section 14.

ANY PERSON CLAIMING to be ENTITLED TO PROPERTY in connection with the wreck "Setos," subject to payment of expenses, &c., SHOULD SEND IN HIS CLAIM to the Office of the Port Officer, Bombay, before the 20th November, 1902.

H. S. BLACK, Commander, R.I.M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 1st November, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 4 Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that SETHANI GANGABAI, the widow of the late SETH GORDUNDASS SOONDERDASS MOOLJI, is now the Head and Senior Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Mulji Jaitha & Company in place of the said deceased and that the whole business of the said Firm is since his death being carried on and shall continue to be carried on by her through her representatives in partnership with the surviving partner, Mr. BHUGWANDAS VALJEE, in the same way as it is used to be at the time of the death of the said SETH GORDHUNDASS SOONDERDASS.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1902.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL.
Attorneys for Messrs. MULJEE JAITHA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the notice dated the 27th day of October, 1902, appearing under the signature of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI and HIRALAL, as alleged Attorneys for Messrs. MULJI JETHA & Co., has been published without the knowledge or consent of our Client, Mr. BHAGWANDAS WALJI, named in the said notice who is continuing the business of Messrs. MULJI JETHA & Co. Our Client does not admit the correctness of the statements made therein, nor does he admit the authority of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal to act for Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co.—Dated, Bombay, this 28th day of October, 1902.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Mr. BHAGWANDAS WALJI,
Sole Surviving Partner of the firm of
Messrs. MULJI JETHA & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DESPATCH OF PARCELS, ICE, FRESH FRUITS, ETC., FROM BOMBAY TO THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

DESPATCHERS are reminded that the accelerated Mail Train for the N.-W. P. and Punjab now leaves Victoria Terminus at 15 hours Railway time (15-30 local time), daily and all Parcels intended for despatch by that Train should be tendered at Victoria Terminus Station not later than 15-30 Railway time (15 hours local time).

A. C. RUMBOLL,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 3rd November, 1902.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have, this day, been REMOVED from the 50 Custom House Street, to No. 49 ESPLANADE ROAD, West of the Currency Office, where goods and parcels will be received as usual for transmission to the United Kingdom, the United States and elsewhere at favourable rates.

McDOUGALL CLARK & Co.,
Landing and Shipping Agents,
Proprietors, Parcels Co.

C. M. BHESANIA,

MERCER,
117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE
dealing in
CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS
of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

COMPRISING
THE G. I. P., AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SYSTEMS.

SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS FOR AUDIT, CASH, ENGINEERING, LOCOMOTIVE, MEDICAL, POLICE, STORES, TELEGRAPH AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

WITH reference to the advertisements regarding the above, which appeared in the issues of the "Bombay Gazette" dated 24th September, 4th and 18th October, 1902, it is hereby notified that the date on which Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of the above will be received has been extended from 29th October, 1902, to 12th November, 1902. The supplies required will be for the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1903, and not from 1st December, 1902, as previously stated.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

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20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	8	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the
ORIENTAL
which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5
,, 6 Months	4½
,, 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E C

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu. (Philli-pines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for deseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot Climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's

TO CONNOISSEURS.

DIMITRINO & CO.'S REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ALBERTS, medium size, fine quality in 100's	2 4
HANEMS, small do superfine do do	3 0
No. 8, medium do do do do	3 4
No. 8, large do do do do	3 12
LA FAVOURITE, medium size Gold tipped in 50's	4 8
No. 5, medium size extra fine quality in 100's	4 8
GRAND FORMAT extra large do do in 50's	5 8

To ensure their freshness we receive these by Post every fortnight.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	93	= unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3/4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 9/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	23 1/4	= do
2 months hence	23 1/4	= do
Spot in New York	50 3/8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13	= do
Berlin	20·46 1/4	= do
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= do
6 ,, ,,	3 5/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3/4 pr ct	= — 7/8 pr ct
7 day market loans	pr ct	= — 1/8 pr ct

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

The Bombay mails of the 18th ulto. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	5,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·41	4·39	4·38	4·37
—1	—1	—1	—1

March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·37	4·37	4·37
—1	—1	—1

During the Dewali holidays only a very moderate mill business was done and very little by shippers. To-day the market has been quiet and much the same. The enquiry for ready cotton was very limited and there was almost no demand for forward delivery.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	187 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124 3 4
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	169
Japan 30 ,, ,,	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	98·6
1st Settlement	98·3

Money Market—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS,

Linseed.—Tone dull.	
Ready	8 8
Forward April-May	7 14
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.	
Brown Cawnpore	5 5 to 5 6
Do. Forward	5 14
Yellow Cawnpore / do. Forward	5 12
Yellow Guzerat / do. Forward	6 6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7 9
Forward April-May	7 6
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	24-4
Forward April-May	25
Groundnuts—Tone steady.	
Forward Jan, Feb.	36 8
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Howree Khandesh Ready	39 to 39 4
15 per cent. Mxd., Dec.-Jan.	39 8
25 ,, ,, ,,	38 4
50 ,, ,, ,,	37
Black Kutnee	33 12

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 4·64 = unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 53,000 bales. Arrivals closed dull.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·42	4·40	4·39	4·38
—1	—1	—1	—1

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·38	4·38	4·38
—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	45,000
Do. last year	46,000
Exports to Great Britain	44,000
Continent	36,000
Mid-Uplands	8 5-8 = unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	8·40 = 5
Do. do. March	8·25 = 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	holiday.
Futures month of	holiday.
Do. do.	holiday.
Tone at close	

COTTON.—Total visible supply 2,510,000 = plus 260,000
Quantity in sight 3,220,000 = plus 470,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday 1st November 1902 :—

Cotton	784	bales.
Wheat	849	cwts.
Linseed	610	,,
Rapeseed	259	,,
Gingellyseed	6,465	,,
Poppyseed	61	,,
Groundnuts	18	,,
Castorseed	328	,,
Rice	918	,,
Myrabollams	629	,,
Cottonseed	1,193	,,

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-1-3
China Leaf	23-14
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11
Do New	23-9
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10
Bombay ,, ,,	23-12
English Sovereigns	15-2
Do Dragons	15-0
Silver 17 Betterness	62-5
Do 17 1-2	62-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 30th October, as compared with the statement of the 25th October :—

LIABILITIES	Oct 25. Rs.	Oct 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,31,394	50,48,844
Public Deposits at Branches	26,17,659	25,11,693
Other Deposits	5,94,96,071	5,43,39,450
Post Bills	8,932	15,148
Credits undrawn	3,068,859	30,10,609
Rs.	8,82,25,915	8,28,25,744
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,26,91,056	1,22,13,498
Other authorised Securities	12,09,956	12,07,413
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	78,76,265	86,37,698
Loans do. do. do.	1,24,03,326	1,23,10,852
Bills discounted and purchased	1,88,08,103	1,87,01,725
Dead Stock	3,88,366	3,88,386
Stamps and Stationery	21,553	21,512
Balances with other Banks	4,74,853	7,64,561
Cash	3,43,52,637	2,85,80,122
Rs.	8,82,25,915	8,28,25,744

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HINDLEY—October 25, at Moghalserai, United Provinces, the wife of Clement D M Hindley, M A (Cantab.) Assoc. M Inst. C E, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KIRWAN—WADLEY—October 29, at Holy Trinity Church, Azamgarh, by the Rev W B Collins, Robert Mansel Kirwan, Chaplain, to Marguerite Theodora, daughter of the late Henry Trenton Wadley, Executive Engineer, P W D.

DEATH.

CHAPMAN—October 30, at Siruvallur, Madras, J William Chapman, aged 45 years.

BARKER & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IN THANKING the Public for their Support and Patronage we would beg to inform some who think we being a European Firm our Charges must necessarily be greater than those of NATIVE Firms trading under European names ; that being in direct communication with the Manufacturers at HOME, and being satisfied with a REASONABLE PROFIT on our Outlay, our Charges are very much lower than those of any firm in Bombay. We, therefore, invite inquiries.

We are prepared to execute Funeral Orders as under :—

Third Class from	Rs. 10	upwards
Second ,,	,, 50	,,
First ,,	,, 125	,,

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS :—Off Baboola Tank Road, behind Motlabai Hospital.

OFFICE :—Clare Road, Byculla, near Treacher & Co.

Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h, 1m. Sun sets, 5h, 23m, High water, 1-27m. 1-9a., Low water, 7-14m., 6-58a. Bombay Light Horse, General Meeting, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 this evening.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—There will be no meeting of the Board to-day.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—A panther (Felis pardus) trapped at Mahableshwar has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Florida via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 6th instant.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October, 1902, was 5,732, the daily average being 185. Out of 1,202, new admissions there were Parsees, 636 ; Hindoos, 3,073 ; Mahomedans, 1,460 ; and Christians 563. Thirty-six children were vaccinated during the month.

SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILLS.—Under instructions from the executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, the Victoria Mills, situated at Gamdavi Road, were to be sold by public auction yesterday at the mill premises by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, of Apollo Street. The sale was, however, postponed to consider a private offer which has been received by the executors.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play to-morrow (Wednesday) the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's. Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, commencing at 7 p.m. :—

March	A la Militaire	Ord. Hume
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	Rose	Marqis.
Selection	A Runaway Girl	aryll
Song	Love could I only tell thee	Godfrey.
Selection	The Geisha	Jones.
Mazurka	Czarina	Ganne.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

AN IMPUDENT SHOPKEEPER.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Lewis charged Dewjee Nathu, a grocery shop keeper, at Chira Bazar, with assaulting a young woman named Doogree on the 26th ultimo. The woman was going along the road with a basket of cocoanuts on her head, when accused called her. She put the basket on the shop planks and went in, when accused committed the assault. She raised a cry, when one Gaun Ghati went to her assistance and rescued her. The defence was that the woman placed her basket on the shop planks. He told her to remove it, and on her not doing so, he threw it into the road. Accused was convicted and fined Rs. 100, or in default to suffer six weeks' hard labour. Rs. 15 out of the fine, if recovered, were awarded to the woman as compensation.

SHAMPOOED TO SLEEP.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Goolabkhan Vazeerkhan and Mahomedshah Hatimshah, both Pathans, were charged by Inspector Aldridge, No. 1 with stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 123 belonging to Mahomed Bin Salla, and No. 2 with receiving and disposing of the stolen articles. It appears that on the 29th October the complainant while going to bed in his room at Kamatipoora placed his coat containing a gold ring and a silver watch, on a peg. He then called the first accused to shampoo him. The complainant fell asleep and the accused carried off the property, which he subsequently, with the assistance of the second accused, sold to a Marwaree. The complainant reported the theft to the Police who arrested both the accused The accused were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFTS IN BOMBAY.—Shewdas Dossa, a Hindu, residing in a house in the compound of the Luximee Narayen Temple at Matunga has reported to the Police that during Saturday night some one entered the house through an open window and carried off gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,454-8-0 from a cupboard.—Wadilal Virchund, a commission agent, carrying on business on the fourth floor of Jafferbhoy Kitkabhoy's chawl in Abdul Rahiman Street has complained to the Police that his business place was broken into some time during Saturday night, and currency notes, cash, and ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,200 were stolen from a box. The complainant, his partner, his moonim, and others were asleep in the same room on the night in question. The thieves seemed to have entered the place by drawing the bolt of the door through a hole they had made in the wall of the passage just alongside of the door.—On Saturday afternoon the room occupied by one Damoder Vellji in Old Hanooman Lane, was entered, by opening the lock with a duplicate key, and property valued at Rs. 817 was stolen from several boxes.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

SHURUFALI ALLIBHOY, a Borah, was recently charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession certain stencil plates for the purpose of counterfeiting and selling twelve kegs of paint bearing the counterfeit trade mark of Hubbuck, and was convicted on the 18th October last, and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, other two sentences of one year's imprisonment on minor charges being made concurrent with the first sentence. As the High Court was closed on account of the October vacation, an application was made last week by Mr. Strangman, counsel for the prisoner, at the bungalow of Mr. Justice Aston to call for the record and proceedings in the case and pending the disposal of the appeal, to release the prisoner on bail. His lordship granted the application, and pending the appeal ordered the release of the prisoner on bail in his own recognizance for a sum of Rs. 3,000 and two securities for the same amount.

THE HINDU NEW YEAR'S DAY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A MAHABLESHWAR correspondent writing on Saturday, says :—At the invitation of Messrs. Parshotam Vishram Mowji and Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala, a large gathering of the natives of this Hill was held at the Petit Library at 9 a. m., in order to celebrate the Hindu New Year's Day. Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, Messrs. R. D. Sethna, Hormusji N. Vakil, M. B. Chaubal, Framjee Ghaswala, Chhotalal Kersondas Mulji Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy, Kevalram Mowji Dave, D. Bahadurji, Dr. H. L. Batliwala Messrs. D. Dadiset, Harishanker Ishwar Nagindas Tribhowandas, Master, Maneckla lL. Mehta Megji Jairam Naronji, Purshotamdas Kersondas Edulje Merwanjee Contractor, Dr. Nagindas Pranjiwandas Mehta and others. The building was effectively decorated with bunting. The guests were received by Messrs. Purshotam Vishram Mowji and Bhowandas Narandas and taken to the Hall. Greetings for the New Year were exchanged by all present and after prayers had been recited. Mr. M. B. Chaubal briefly addressed the meeting and thanked Messrs. Purshotamdas and Bhowanidas on behalf of the gathering for bringing them together on that auspicious day. He then expressed good wishes to all present. Mr. Bhowanidas having thanked the visitors for their kind presence took them to the refreshments provided for them. After the distribution of flowers, attar, pan supari, etc., the party dispersed. Sweets were then distributed to the school children. Several Parsee and Hindu ladies were also present and though the noise and bustle of Bombay were absent the New Year's day was passed most pleasantly at Mahableshwar.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The directors in their report on the working of the mill during the year ending the 30th June last stated :—

You will see from the statement of accounts here with that the company has made a profit of Rs. 5,431-15-9 during the year under review. The company's buildings, machinery, cotton and yarn are fully insured against fire risk. Mr. Tapidas Dullabhram has resigned from the board. Mr. Thakordas Tuljaram retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the company for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The report was adopted. Mr. Thakordas Tuljaram, the retiring director, was re-elected. Mr. Chunibhai Dayabhai Vakilna was re-appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 100. The usual compliments to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS INDIGO CROP.

THE final report on this crop issued in December 1901 alluded to the fact that the area sown with indigo last year was 30 per cent. below the average for recent years. The reports of the areas sown in ryotwari villages during the current season up to the end of August, which include the bulk of the crop of the year, show a further decrease of two-fifths on last year's figures ; the actuals being not much more than about half the average for recent years. The decrease is more especially marked in Kistna, Northern Nellore, Kurnool and South Arcot. In the districts where the area of indigo usually grown is small, and in Cuddapah and North Arcot, where the crop is grown under rather exceptional circumstances, the area is still maintained well up to average. The falling off is, no doubt, largely due to low prices, but is still more generally attributed to the untimely character of the rainfall during the early months of the south-west monsoon. In South Arcot, the growing of ground-nuts has again become more attractive than indigo. The crop is generally reported to be in fair condition.

MADRAS SUGARCANE.

The reports received regarding the area planted with this crop in ryotwari villages show that, except in South Arcot and in the two northernmost districts, the area has been well maintained, whilst, as there has been a considerable extension of area in the Godavari delta, there has been a general extension in the Circars. The decreases mentioned are stated to be due to the low price of jaggery ; the increase in Godavari is attributable to the fact that disease did not cause so much damage last year, and the price of paddy shows a downward tendency after the high prices of recent years. For the whole Presidency the falling off as compared with the average of recent years is not 4 per cent., and some portion of this decrease is due to the shortness of water-supplies in parts at the planting season. The crop is reported to be in good or fair condition generally.

CORONATION FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS.

THE following are the drawings for the final Command Ties for the Coronation Football and Hockey Tournaments to be played off at Poona :—

FOOTBALL.

(1) 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment versus 52nd Battery Royal Field Artillery.
(2) 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment versus 2nd Battalion Royal Scots.
(3) Winner of (1) versus Winner of (2).

HOCKEY.

	Winner of		Winner of
(1)	Quetta District	versus	Bombay District.
(2)	Poona District	versus	Mhow District.
(3)	Winner of (1)	versus	Winner of (2).

AUSTRALIA AND ASIATICS.

THE following Notification by the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Emigration), is published :—In Resolution No. 13—38-2, dated the 9th May, 1902, the Government of India published extracts from an Act passed by the Commonwealth of Australia, entitled "The Immigration Restriction Act, 1901, which had for its object the restriction of the immigration of aliens into Australia. In section 6 of that Act, it is provided that a prohibited immigrant within the meaning of section 3 (a) of the Act, viz., a person who cannot write in an European language at dictation, may be allowed to enter the Commonwealth if he deposits the sum of one hundred pounds. In section 6 (b) it is enacted that he must within thirty days after depositing such sum obtain from the Minister a certificate of exemption in a specified form. The Act does not, however, indicate the principles on which these certificates of exemption are to be granted. The Governor-General in Council therefore addressed an enquiry to the Australian Government on the subject and has received the following reply, which is published for the information of Natives of India who may wish to visit Australia. It will be observed from the explanation furnished by the Government of the Commonwealth that the exemptions allowed are of a purely temporary character.

From the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, Commonwealth of Australia, No. A 02-125, dated the 18th August 1902.

I have the honour to inform that your letter of the 16th July 1902 has been referred by the Secretary Department of Home Affairs, to me, as the Immigration Restriction Act, 1901, is administered by this Department. In reply to your query, I have to inform you that section 6 of the Act is intended to apply to cases of persons arriving in the Commonwealth and proposing to remain for a limited period only within its borders. These persons, such as merchants, servants of officers, etc., may have omitted to provide themselves beforehand with a certificate of exemption from this Government. Those certificates are granted to persons of the classes mentioned on the Government being satisfied of their bona fides. They are strictly limited as to time, and on their expiry the holder must either obtain an extension (which can only be granted under special circumstances, and for a short period) or leave the Commonwealth. As it would probably cause considerable inconvenience were the persons who have so omitted to obtain certificates refused a landing, section 6 was inserted in the Act to give them the opportunity of applying to the Government for a certificate. The deposit mentioned in section 6 is necessary in such cases to satisfy the Government as to the bona fides of the applicant.

POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.

THE following donations have been received :—

	Rs.
Mr. W. W. Petrie	20
G. S.	4
Smaller donations	4
Previously acknowledged	306
Total... Rs.	334

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

Monday.—Pressure has risen over the whole country and is now normal or in excess everywhere but continues relatively low over the East Arabian Sea and off the Coromandel Coast. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the Konkan coast and showers have fallen in South India, East Coast and other parts of the peninsula. Ratnagiri has received 6 1-2 inches, Goa, Mormagao 3 ; Belgaum, Madras, Trincomalee 2 ; and Malegaon one inch. The weather may be slightly unsettled in the east of the Arabian Sea.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3RD NOVEMBER 1902.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed being sown.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Khamgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains, and want fine weather. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Jalgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall.

Broach.—Sunny ; partial clouds ; seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and flowering began. Food grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgan.—Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.

Vadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sowing of wheat and gram is going on.

Bhavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing but want more rain.

Barsi.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain. Cotton early arrivals will show black leaf. Food-grains doing well. If rain continues longer, it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—All crops doing well. If rain continues longer, it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 3RD NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise over the whole reporting area. Gradients are moderate to light.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 7° to 12° in defect of normal at Indore, Saugor, Khandwa and Malegaon, and 5° to 6° in excess at Raipur and Karachi. The minimum continues to be in excess in almost all districts, but more especially in Berar, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and over Deccan where the excess is 3° to 12°. The temperature ranged from 96° at Karachi to 52° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the greater part of Gujarat where it is clear. Humidity changes show a great rise at Ratnagiri.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (2·99"), an inch and three-quarters at Belgaum and Madras, over an inch at Malegaon, and light to moderate showers on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Ratnagiri, Akola, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Indore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather is set slightly unsettled on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar and local rain is probable in the Deccan, on the West Coast, Berar and the Central Provinces. In Madras and on the Malabar Coast conditions are favourable for local showers.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE 3RD MADRAS LANCERS.

IN connection with the reconstitution of the 3rd Madras Lancers an entire squadron from the Jodhpur Sardar Risala, Imperial Service Troops, has been transferred to the regiment, and this will form the squadron of Rajputana Rajputs sanctioned some time ago. His Highness the Maharaja personally made over the squadron to Captain Randall, of the Lancers who expressed the deepest satisfaction at receiving so fine a body of men, evidently in the highest state of efficiency. The squadron is 150 strong all told with its two Ressaldars and two Jemadars. The Maharaja of Jodhpur is to be congratulated on the fine spirit of loyalty which he has thus shown in sending his men into the Regular Army, where they will be heartily welcomed. He will benefit his subjects also, for Marwar has suffered greatly from famine, and the resources of the State have been severely strained. Now, for a time, the expense of maintaining one of the squadrons of Imperial Service Troops will cease as the Sardar Risala will only be raised to full strength again, by degrees. The men will bring back money into the State, eventually enjoy pensions from Government and on their return will spread order and civilization among the people while their closer association with British officers will strengthen our old ties of friendship with the Rahtors. On joining the 3rd Madras Lancers they will be allowed to count their service in their own Risala towards good conduct pay and pension. They have not to pay any assami as the Madras Cavalry are not under the silladar system, and they will be well paid to start with, getting Rs. 11 per mensem and grant of uniform. The splendid fighting qualities of the Rahtors have long been recognised; history shows that the Rajputs of Jehazi Thomas proved themselves invincible against all-comers when led by such men as Jowraj Jang. They were renowned as cavalry in all the wars of Hindustan, and at Malpura they rode over Deboigne's Mahratta Battation trained and led by European officers. The difficulty has always been to get the Rahtors to serve in our Army, as they will only join formed bodies of their own class, and these were practically non-existent. Colonel Vincent of the Central India Horse tried to win them to his regiment, but his efforts were only partially successful. Old established Sikh corps naturally regarded with some feeling the introduction of a new element into the ranks, and the Rahtors soon ceased to enlist. Now the Government have got a fine, well-trained squadron complete : 100 of the men selected are of five years' service and under ; of the remaining 50, none are over thirteen years, the average being about eight years' service. There is a good percentage of marksmen among them, and all are eager to serve in the Army, volunteering at once when it became known that a chance was open to them of going together and being kept together in one regiment. We may remark that it is in no way intended to utilise Imperial Service regiments for recruiting the Native Army ; but in exceptional cases, such as are now occurring, when new regiments are raised or old ones reconstituted, a good opportunity offers for accepting volunteers from States, where the giving and acceptance of trained men as transfers means benefit to all concerned. The Maharaja of Jodhpur has well earned the thanks of Government which have recently been conveyed to him for his action.—" Pioneer. "

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	8	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	4	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	7	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	31	22	106
Total plague deaths to date	120,825	100,359	-
Same date last year	25	21	124

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer St Irene, 2,474 tons, Captain W H Clements, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Batoum, 11th October, brought a cargo of 1,38,000 cases of kerosine oil.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2,717 tons, Captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, 14th October, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1,735 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 92 cases opium, 262 horses and 5 cabin and 128 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Calcutta, brought a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced off Cape Comorin strong breeze, much rain and heavy equalls from North-West.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3,327 tons, Captain S J Goss, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Melbourne, 28th September, via Sydney, Gladstone and Colombo, brought a cargo of coal and 538 horses and the following passengers :—Mr J Bennett, Mr J Morrison, Mr H Hickson, Mr and Mrs Cotgrave, Mr Christie Churchill, Mr Pritchard Adams and Mr Spillian.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain A H Ahrens, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 22nd October, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W Crowly, Mr T Gunnlett, Mr M H Burnham, Miss White, Mrs Mariett and child, Mr S Madock, Mr W W Yates, Babu S Nath, Mr G M Caisor, Mr H Firner and Mrs Clifford, and 117 deck.

STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer, Bombay, yesterday, received the following telegram from Simla :—

"Storm signal. Low pressure conditions obtain off Konkan Coast, and weather probably disturbed Hoist cautionary signal."

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox ...... Capt F P Pelham, R N ...... Cruiser
H M S Sphinx ...... Comdr T W Kemp, R N ...... Cruiser
R I M S Elphinstone ...... Lt Comdr Rowsell ...... Indian Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus ...... Comdr E R Pears ...... Cruiser
Tenasserim ...... Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala ...... Capt G H Hewett, R N ...... Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia ...... Turret-ship
H M S Assaye ...... R M Lambert ...... Torpedo Gunboat
R I M S Clive ...... Piffard ... Karachi ... 5-11 R I Marine
Mandovy ...... Nunes ... Goa ... 1-11 Portuguese Gunboat
* Torpedo Boat No 100 ... Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N ......
* Do No 102 ... Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N ......
* Do No 103 ... Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N ......
4 Torpedo Boats ......

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Syria		Haughton			Transport
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Aarvak	855	Faye			C Narayendas
Nuddea	1914	Scott			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Andrson			M M & Co
Assyria	969	Trouson			M M & Co
Culna	1054	Watson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Elax	2612	Baker			W & A G & Co
Bombay	2050	Monat			J M & Co
Orissa	3525	Metcalfe			M M & Co
St Irene	2474	Clement			Bombay Co
Nithsdale	2234	Hadden			W & A G & Co
Monsoori	1735	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Capri	2717	Belsito			F R S N Co
Sultan	1781	Ahrens			A Strandes

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Sutherland	1791	Ridgeway	Madras	8-11	F M & Co
B	Morocco	2176	Bochall	Karachi	7-11	F Muir & Co
C	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jeddah	14-11	B & P S N Co
D&E	Nerbudda	1961	Honywood	Zanzibar	10-11	M M & Co
F	Satara	3327	Goss			M M & Co
H&J	Haidari	2391	Hill	R Sea Ports	6 11	B & P S N Co
K	Louise Rath	2212	Thompson	Garston	4-11	R A Willis
L	Akber	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	5-11	H C Joosub
N	Steinberger	2311	Fultrup	Karachi	8-11	Glade & Co
O	Rasmora	162	Kennedy	L'pool	10-11	W& A G & Co
P	Yola	2246	Shallis	Kratzwick	12-11	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Karachi	4-11	Shepd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera			Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	4-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Massilia	3125	Thomson	L'pool	12-11	W&A G &Co
3	Fulwell	2353	Brown	Hamburg	5-11	M M & Co
4	Hiroshima Maru	2335	Murai	China	10-11	N Y Kaisha
5	Nankin	2557	Benton	London	5-11	P & O Co
6	Mazagon	3279	Phillips	China	4-11	P & O Co
7	Bengal	2733	Valentine	China	5-11	P & O Co
10&11	Valetta	2974	Cubitt	China	1?-11	P & O S N Co
12&13	Persia	4199	Wheeler	Aden	8-11	P & O S N Co
15	Aberlour	2747	Murray	Hull	6-11	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dwarka	759	Robertson	Karachi	4-11	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Ashruf	2202	Newby	Chitagong	14-11	H C Joosub

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Monsoori s	Hannah	Busreh, Oct 21
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong, Oct 14
	Sultan s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, Oct 22

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Aston Hall s	McFee	Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Arrived from.
28	Flamingo	Calcutta
28	Clan Lindsay	Glasgow
30	Iria	London
30	Fazilka	Mauritius
31	Nizam	Bombay

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rewa left here this evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, NOVEMBER 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular," which left Bombay on the 18th ultimo arrived here to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Oceanien which left Bombay on Thursday the 23rd October, arrived at Suez, on Saturday the 1st inst, at noon.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. R. Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 15th October, arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—203 bales wool, R M Kooka ; 2 bales wool, J Korra ; 855 cwt wheat sweepings, N Futehally and Co ; 39 bales wool and 15 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 8,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwt jowari, Ralli Brothers ; 53 bales wool, R M Kooka ; 92 bales wool, J Kara ; 150 cwt chorasseed, Tyabjee and Co ; 265 cwt gram, Hurry Kanjee.

Rasmora s—65 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 94 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 1,075 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co ; 1,335 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, W Becner ; 500 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchand.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—1,010 cwt myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR LONDON.

Nankin s—56 bales aloe fibre, B Mohanlal ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwt jowaree, A Blascheck and Co ; 1 pot rosa oil, Tyabjee and Co ; 3,165 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2 pots rosa oil, J H Kohodiah ; 839 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—1,000 cwt cottonseed and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 1,005 cwt castorseed and 2,040 cwt myrabollams, Wagji Becher ; 520 cwt myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji ; 6,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fulwell s—1,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 199 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,009 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 263 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Louis Rath s—300 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—993 cwt rapeseed, 1,932 cwt castorseed and 10,320 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 643 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 cwt gum, P Jaithabhoy ; 34 cwt black wood, M M Abdoolally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—35 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—300 cwt onions, R E Dadachanjee ; 380 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bengal s—4 cwt ivory, M R E Ellias ; 120 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 27 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 103 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—178 chests, opium, David Sassoon and Co.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to The Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1902.

VOLUNTEERING IN DANGER.

The German Emperor, in conversation with the British officers who attended his military manœuvres, expressed his high opinion of the patriotism of the British people that such good results were obtained from a voluntary system. The way men came forward for the Auxiliary forces, and for the Volunteer force in particular was, his Majesty considered a most healthy sign, and he thought any Government which neglected to do everything in its power to increase the popularity and the esprit de corps of the auxiliary branch of the Army would be guilty of a grave error. Yet at home just now the outlook for Volunteers gives rise to apprehension. Officers commanding Volunteer corps are unanimous in condemning the new conditions which have been imposed by the War Office. They have joined in a representation on the subject in which they say that however desirable it may be to attain the ideal proficiency set up by the War Office, "the conditions imposed are such that only a very small proportion of the men constituting the Volunteer force at the present time can comply with them," and they warn the nation that in a very few years we shall lose practically the whole of the force. Further they have represented that under the new rules the financial responsibility of commanding officers will be relatively increased by the reduction in the number of men, inasmuch as the amount of the capitation grant which goes to meet the expenses of the corps will be greatly decreased, and many officers have already decided to leave the force rather than undertake the responsibility. Recruiting for the Volunteer corps has fallen off. In ordinary circumstances recruiting does not close until the end of October, but this year several corps stopped recruiting in May or June because every man who joined subsequently could have made himself efficient for this year under the new regulations. The consequence has been a falling off in the number of efficients, and though other corps continued recruiting throughout the season they have been unable to show the accustomed proportion. In recent years the "War Fever" sent an unusually high number of recruits to the Volunteer corps, but the deficiencies in strength are not calculated on the figures of abnormal years. They are taken on previous years' averages, and one of the most disquieting features of the situation is this that although a certain proportion of Volunteers, who have served four years, leave when that period has expired, many re-engage for a second term, but commanding officers complain that they are getting very few this year of the four years' men to continue in the corps. And what is worse : Many men who have been in the force for much longer periods have intimated that they cannot remain longer, because they cannot see their way to comply with the new regulations. The total number thus lost to the London Volunteer corps alone is put down at 4,500.

The new regulations require that every volunteer shall attend camp for a week at a time to be fixed by the War Office, and that his efficiency shall mean very much more than it has meant hitherto. When Lord Roberts took over the duties of Commander-in-Chief—so the story goes—he delegated to two volunteer adjutants the task of formulating a scheme for securing a higher standard of efficiency in the volunteer service. A scheme was in due time submitted to Lord Roberts who approved of it in the main. When it came before Mr. Brodrick he at first demurred to introducing all at once the changes suggested. Other members of the Civil staff, who had themselves been volunteers expressed the opinion that corps would find the greatest difficulty in getting men to join under such conditions. However, Lord Roberts and other military officers thought that Government should run the risk of losing a certain percentage of the force if greater efficiency could be obtained, and ultimately the War Office agreed. During the whole time occupied by the consideration of the proposed alterations, we are told, not only were the opinions of officers commanding Volunteer corps uninvited, but not a single member of the Department which is responsible for the Volunteer force at the War Office was consulted. Naturally Volunteer Commanding Officers resented the lack of courtesy. But apart from that they conferred together as to the probable effect of the changes, and a committee was appointed, composed partly of military officers and partly of Volunteer Commanding Officers. On that committee there was only one Volunteer officer who could be termed a Metropolitan officer—Colonel Villiers of a Surrey Battalion—and dissatisfaction was expressed at this small representation, beause the contention of London commanding officers was, and is, that the circumstances in London are very different from those in the provinces. Another objection raised by many commanding officers was that the committee did not have a free hand. It was asked to say whether the scheme as drawn up by the War Office was a workable one, having regard to the fact that the Department expected a decrease in the number of men. As a result certain modifications, based on the report of the committee, were adopted but according to commanding officers, a number of recommendations put forward by the committee were ignored. They had asked for a return to the old conditions of service, that attendance at camp should not be compulsory and various financial alterations by which corps could be kept up to the mark.

The result was very disappointing. Yet the War Office is not willing to relent. Lord Roberts stands upon the point of duty. Addressing a meeting at Liverpool the other day, he reviewed the whole question, asserting that it was a very distinct duty for every man to fit himself voluntarily for the defence of his country. No doubt the men would be forthcoming when occasion arose, but to be of use they must have training and discipline. He wished the auxiliary forces to be so trained as to justify the country's confidence in them. He did not think that the duties imposed on the volunteers by the new regulations too arduous, and he assured his hearers that they were the minimum which he who was responsible for the efficiency of his Majesty's Army and those associated with him considered could be imposed with due regard to efficiency. He admitted that it should be the business of the military authorities to make themselves acquainted with the circumstances and requirements of the various Volunteer Corps so as to interfere as little as possible with their civil work ; but at the same time it was the business of the military authorities to make sure that they were not trusting the defence of the country to a force which, from want of professional training, might if confronted with the highly-trained and disciplined soldiers of an invading force, prove a broken reed on which to lean in the hour of our greatest danger. Lord Roberts evidently realises that the new movement is unpopular, and he seems reconciled to the fact that it will drive a considerable proportion out of the ranks. We can quite believe him when he says that the sole object of the military authorities is to make all parts of his Majesty's Army fit in all respects for War. But they have not gone quite the right way to work in connection with the volunteers. To reduce undisciplined men to a state of discipline it is necessary to deal carefully and tactfully, and that the military authorities have not done. Considering that in the metropolitan corps a handful of firms supply all the men it would seriously interfere with business operations to have so many absent at one and the same time to attend camp. But it would have been possible to arrange for detachments to attend brigade camps at different times—camps which should be conducted by expert military officers—an annual course of training of volunteers for every territorial division, sent by their corps at such time and in such numbers as they could be spared by their employers, and thus the work of training could be carried on throughout the whole of the fair weather. Some other scheme will certainly have to be devised, for the prospect is, at present, exceedingly cloudy, and the volunteer force is in a distinctly critical condition. Money spent on Volunteers, said the Kaiser, is money well spent. Yet our authorities aim at spending less.

Marconi's Progress. The telegraphic reference to the recent progress of Signor Marconi, which will be found in another column, lends an added interest to a report upon the experiments in wireless telegraphy which were carried out on board the Italian warship Carlo Alberto during the months of July, August, and September of this year. The apparatus was presented to the Carlo Alberto on its visit to England by Signor Marconi, and the inventor himself superintended its installation. The transmitting station, as will have been noticed by the numerous messages relating to the voyage of the ship, was Poldhu in Cornwall, the station which Signor Marconi has used for his Trans-Atlantic experiments. The Carlo Alberto prior to making more complicated experiments carried out a few successful attempts at transmission over a short distance. Subsequently the vessel left English waters for Kronstadt, and the success which was attained in the course of a series of messages which passed between Poldhu and the ship whilst she remained in the Russian citadel was almost uninterrupted. According to Lieut. Solari, who was responsible for the compilation of the report, the chief difficulty which had to be overcome was the negotiation of the atmospheric disturbances which occurred whilst the vessel lay in port. Lieut. Solari says that whilst the ship was on the north-east of the Island of Gothland in the Baltic, en route for Kiel, signs were obtained upon the telephone of the detector so distinctly that it was difficult to believe that 2,000 kilometres of land and sea intervened between the Carlo Alberto and the transmitting station in Cornwall. In the course of the same day, however, frequent atmospheric disturbances were experienced, and it was found that the wave messages could not be received with the same regularity and certainty as before. However, further experiments resulted in an almost entire exclusion of the possibility of these interruptions. This statement will be very gratifying to the ordinary public who may be inclined to make use of wireless telegraphy, for otherwise in the case of long distance messages there would never be any guarantee that somewhere in the path of the wave message an atmospheric disturbance did not exist which might prevent the proper reception of the message at its destination. In all cases where the interference occasioned by such disturbances had to be reckoned with it was found that the magnetic detector was the most trustworthy appliance. However, the most remarkable results appear to have been obtained in the Mediterranean and off the Spanish coast. The news of the day was always posted up in the ship, and the Spanish newspapers were quite outdone. Messages were sent without a fault right across the continent of Europe to the coast of Italy—a notable result in view of all that has been written about the interference of messages transmitted across the land. One can only offer sincerest congratulations in respect of these the latest and most notable results yet attained by Marconi. Lieutenant Solari's experiments appear to have proved beyond a doubt that there is no distance limit to the propulsion of electric waves over the surface of the globe, provided that the energy of the transmission is proportionate to the distance to be covered. The idea that land interposed between the transmitting and receiving stations would interrupt communication has been satisfactorily disposed of, and opens up a wider field than was ever deemed possible for wireless telegraphy. Another factor which has been cited as a drawback to the successful transmission of messages—the light of the sun—has been proved to have a diminishing influence upon the intensity of the wave messages, but this can always be counterbalanced by an increase in the energy of transmission. Great strides have also been made in determining the relative efficiency of different receiving and detecting appliances. What are the objects of Marconi's latest experiments one cannot at present say, of course, but with all the additional knowledge and experience gleaned by the Carlo Alberto to support his present enquiries it will not be surprising if in the near future he achieves still greater successes.

The Authentics' Tour. Cricket lovers throughout the Presidency will regret to learn that the Oxford University Authentics' team will take the field for their three matches in Bombay without the services of their Captain Mr. K. J. Key and their best bowler Mr. H. J. Powys-Keck. The first-named found himself at the last moment unable to sail with the rest of the team in the Caledonia owing to the sudden illness of his wife, and will not be available until Calcutta is reached. The latter will leave England by the next mail, and will join the team in time to take part in the Secunderabad fixture. The absence of both players from the Bombay matches will cause great disappointment to local cricketers who were looking forward to seeing Mr. Key especially. In his absence we learn the team will be commanded by Mr. F. G. H. Clayton, the Northumberland County Captain. The fixtures are now definitely completed up to the time of the team reaching Calcutta about the middle of December, and will be as follows:—November 17th, 18th, and 19th vs. Bombay Presidency ; November 21st and 22nd vs. Hindus ; November 24th, 25th, and 26th vs. the Parsees ; November 28th and 29th vs. Secunderabad ; December 4th, 5th, and 6th vs. Mysore State at Bangalore ; December 8th, 9th, and 10th vs. Madras Presidency at Madras, and December 12th and 13th vs. Southern India at Trichinopoly. It is hoped that the Authentics will play at least two matches at Calcutta against the Calcutta Cricket Club and against a Bengal Presidency XI. There is a hitch about the fixture at Delhi with an all India XI, but should it be found impossible to arrange the fixture an effort will be made to arrange a match against an all India team at Calcutta. Perhaps the strongest side the Authentics will meet during the tour is the Madras Presidency XI which will be selected from the following :—C. T. Studd (Eton, Cambridge University, and Middlesex), R. A. Studd (Eton, Cambridge University, and Hampshire), L. P. Collins (Marlborough and Oxford University), R. H. Dewing (Brighton), S. F. Gosling (Eton), R. D. Richmond (Bedford), H. C. King (Cheltenham), S. D. Pears (Cooper's Hill), C. H. Richards, R. C. M. Strouts, E. R. Ross, J. B. Barstow, B. Cayley, E. H. Hudson-Kinahan, and A. Edgington.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 24th October, left Aden at 6 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

Sir Edmond Elles, Military Member, will inspect the Saharanpur Remount Depot on the 14th instant.

Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C. S. I., is appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Sir Edward Law, the Financial Member, arrived on Sunday morning at Allahabad, where he makes few days' stay.

A case of plague was reported at Constantinople on the 27th October, causing medical inspection of ships leaving that port.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces was to reach Saugor at noon on Saturday and will make a stay of some days there.

Mr. J. B. Fuller is confirmed as Chief Commissioner of Assam from the 29th October, the date on which Sir Henry Cotton retired from the Civil Service.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a vacation sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, and disposed of urgent criminal business.

Sir John Woodburn continues to make satisfactory though slow progress. It is now hoped that he will be able to leave Calcutta for a sea trip in the Guide by the middle of the current week.

Colonel Deane met a full Mahsud "jirga" at Sarwakai on the 27th October. The interview was most satisfactory as the Maliks expressed their desire to comply fully with the Government terms regarding points still unsettled.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Orchha on Thursday night and arrived in Mhow on Friday evening after visiting Mandhata, an island on the Nerbudda famous for its temples. A long-continued downpour of rain drenched the party.

Rules are published in "The Gazette of India" regulating Press messages to and from the United Kingdom, sent at the reduced rate introduced some time ago. Such telegrams may now be written in plain English, French, or German.

The Pope is an enthusiastic stamp collector, and the Roman Catholic priests of Cashmere are getting together a collection of the obsolete stamps of Jammu and Cashmere to be presented to his Holiness on the occasion of his Silver Papal Jubilee.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces on the 10th instant, Bills will be introduced for the relief of encumbered estates in parts of the Allahabad Division and for the amendment of the law relating to agricultural land in Bundelkhund.

The following is a list of the private guests of Lord Kitchener at the Delhi Durbar :—The Earl and Countess of Powis, Viscount and Viscountess Cranborne, Lord and Lady Chesham, Lord Stanley and Lady Alice Stanley, Miss Adair, Miss Thesiger, Mr. Pandali Ralli, Colonel Frank Rhodes, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson.

With regard to the medal for the Mahsud Blockade operations, it is understood that those officers and men in possession of the new Indian Frontier medal, first issued after the Chitral Expedition of 1895, will receive a clasp only ; those who have not this medal will receive a Frontier medal bearing the King-Emperor's head, with a clasp. The 1895 ribbon will remain unchanged.

News has reached the "Pioneer" that Sardar Hashim Khan, the Afghan refugee, died suddenly at Srinagar, Kashmir, on Friday. He was a member of Shere Ali's family, and one of the leading Barakzay Sardars in the time of Yakub Khan. When the latter was deported to India by General Roberts in 1879, Hashim aspired to the Amirship, working keenly with the British authorities to restore order about Kabul. When, however, the British Government declared their policy of placing Abdur Rahman on the throne, Hashim fled and joined the malcontents in Southern Afghanistan. He marred his fortunes with Ayub Khan, and like the latter eventually became a pensioner of the Government in India, after some wandering in Persia. He was to the end a bitter enemy of the present dynasty in Afghanistan.

THE LAST OF THE OSTEND TABLES.

THE FRENCH CASINOS THREATENED.

On Friday, October 10, the Belgian law, which renders public gaming tables illegal, came into operation at Ostend, consequently where Europe is concerned, Monte Carlo has now no rival. As a matter of fact, the Belgian law suppressing public gambling was passed three or four years ago, but its extension to Ostend delayed—proof of the energy and influence brought to bear in opposition to it. Ever since Ostend blossomed forth into a health and pleasure resort there had been public gaming tables established there, but the attempt made by the town to rival Monte Carlo in this respect was of comparatively short standing, and mainly due to the enterprise of an English syndicate, in which the late Colonel North possessed a large interest. A large sum of money was paid to the municipality for the concession, and the municipality devoted its revenue from this source to the erection of a Kursaal, which is one of the finest in Europe, and to public works which might render Ostend increasingly attractive to visitors. As is the case at Monte Carlo, the gambling rooms in the Ostend Kursaal were not a public institution, but, unlike Monte Carlo, they were run on the lines of pseudo clubs, to which admission was obtained on the payment of a small entrance fee. The Cercle Prive was the principal one and candidates for admission were supposed to be of some social position. and after waiting a couple of days were made members on payment of 20 f. This club was purely devoted to roulette and trente-et-quarante, which were played for the same high stakes as at Monte Carlo ; in fact, much the same people played at Ostend as at Monte Carlo, and during the height of the season play went on all day and all night. In the other club-rooms various games of chance of a less assuming character and demanding smaller stakes were played, notably "baraque," a kind of faro.

THE RHINE RESORTS.

Well, now that the number of European public gaming resorts has been reduced to one, it may prove interesting if we trace the history of their establishment, and, with the exception of the solitary institution extant, of their rise and fall.

The so-called Rhine gaming resorts, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette", were a product of the long peace which followed the Napoleonic wars. Europe was then rendered safe for pleasure travel, which the birth and growth of railways came in due course to facilitate, while the aristocratic and leisured classes, finding that time lay heavy on their hands, took up gambling with zest. Again, the Rhine watering-places were the first to house the Goddess of Chance amid palatial surroundings, and to provide her worshippers with good music, recherche cooking, and sumptuously appointed ball and reception rooms, the cost of which was defrayed from the profits of the tables. In 1854 Prussia started the German movement for the suppression of the Rhine tables, which was taken up by the North German Confederation in 1868, and carried into effect after the consolidation of the small States with the German Empire in 1872.

Of these Rhine resorts Baden-Baden was the most famous, and this was the first place in Germany under the operation of the law that the public tables for the games of roulette and trente-et-quarante were definitely closed. The other two great establishments at Wiesbaden and Humburg remain open until the last day of the year 1872, and the smaller one at Nauheim until the end of November. At the end the direct rent paid for the privilege of running the Baden-Baden tables was £50,000 per year, and the net annual profit exceeded, £100,000. The list of visitors during the season had attained sixty thousand, which number did not include the many thousands who came from neighbouring towns for the day only, and merely to play. However, the profits of the tables were insignificant in comparison with the money that was indirectly brought to Baden-Baden and expended, A variety of absurd canards was rife as the closing day (October 31) drew near. It was rumoured that the saloons would be wrecked as a protest against the action of the authorities and there was a tale that the English Jockey Club, to the number of two hundred, were coming to punt for the last two days ; and the latter canard had an additional pair of wings lent to it by the alleged receipt of a telegram at the principal hotel, to reserve that number of beds. However, the end of the notorious tables was a peaceful one. An enormous crowd turned up to play for the last time, and the grooms of the chambers shed tears at the vulgarity of the assembly in the saloons, where formerly only the cream of the aristocracy were to be met.

THE RISE OF MONTE CARLO.

It is commonly supposed that Monte Carlo arose from the ashes of the Rhine tables, so to speak ; but the origin of the famous Riviera establishment is several years older. In 1856 the Prince of Monaco first allowed gaming tables to be kept on the height opposite Monaco, and then called, Spelugues. In 1862 M. Blanc, who knew that his tenure of the Baden-Baden tables would within calculable time come to an end, parted with the latter to the family of Benazet and Dupressoir, and approached, the Prince of Monaco, than a poor man on £13,000 per year. Blanc offered tempting terms to the Prince—namely, £2,000 per year, and one-tenth of the profits of the establishment ; he also undertook to pay, feed, and clothe the army of 120 men ; to pay for lighting and policing the principality ; to defray all rates and taxes ; and to discharge the salaries of the clergy, the Governor-General, the judges, and the municipal officers. In February, 1863, the bargain was struck, the existing lessee of the tables bought out, Spelugues rechristened Monte Carlo in honour of the Prince Charles, and Blanc set to work to make the rock what it is now—"a boast, a marvel, and a show." Subsequently the terms varied ; Blanc converted the establishment into a company, and the lease was extended to 1916. In 1897 it was reported that a new lease, to run for fifty years, had been arranged. The capital of the society is 30,000,000 f., in 60,000 shares of 500f. Although the expenditure has risen to above a million pounds annually, the fortunate shareholders receive from thirty to forty per cent. dividends.

—Here it should be noted that other much frequented Continental gambling resorts, such as Spa, Saxon, in the Swiss canton of Valais, and St. Sebastian, had been suppressed by their respective Governments following the example set by Germany in the "seventies."

Having some time ago realized that the Ostend tables had but a short life before them, their concessionaries, acting in conjunction with another syndicate, have been doing their level best to find a new home for them. Twelve years ago the tiny Republic of San Marino, which is the smallest independent State in Europe—for Monaco, though smaller, is a protectorate of France—was approached by that attractive but mysterious tempter a speculative syndicate. However, the Samminaresi refused the bait as emphatically as they scouted a scheme for providing them with a railway. "It is not material prosperity," ran their answer, "that maintains the good renown of Free States, but rather the high virtues of Republicans . . . . which can contemptuously refuse all that might corrupt the people and injure the public welfare." Being thus rebuffed by the little Appennine Republic, the syndicate turned to Andorra, a small, independent State, not a Republic, on the south side of the Pyrenees, between the Spanish province of Lerida and the French Department of Ariege. The Andorrans, who pay tribute to the French Government and to the Spanish bishop of Urgel, were not advers to the idea ; but the suzerain Powers gave an emphatic "No. !" The principality of Samos, under the sovereignty of Turkey, was the next place tried ; but here the inhabitants objected, on the grounds that a second Monte Carlo would introduce law and order, and interfere with the local pastime of throat-cutting. Then Corfu was sounded, and, as might be expected, the Greek inhabitants welcomed the project as being one after their own hearts. Alas ! an over-scrupulous Government could not be persuaded to give its consent. At the present juncture the latest idea is that one of the Balkan States—Bulgaria for choice—may oblige. It is certain that King Ferdinand favours the idea, and doubtless that exquisite moralist dreams of wealth like that accruing to the Prince of Monaco. It has been stated that he is ready with a site in the neighbourhood of Philippopolis ; but it is extremely doubtful if the syndicate could persuade clients to undertake the long railway journey, while the spots itself is described as being as dreary and God-forsaken as can well be imagined.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COAL STRIKE IN FRANCE.

ARBITRATION AGREED UPON.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The French mine-owners and strikers have agreed to arbitration.

BOERS AND SOMALILAND.

BEN VILJOEN VOLUNTEERS.

The Boer General Viljoen has written to Lord Roberts offering his services in Somaliland if the Boer Contingent is accepted.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

BIRMINGHAM'S ENTHUSIASM.

A MAGNIFICENT SEND OFF.

The "Good Hope" which is to take Mr. Chamberlain to South Africa commissions on the 8th November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

An "Englishman" cablegram, dated London, the 1st instant, states :—

His supporters are organising a magnificent send off to Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham. The proceedings include a non-political banquet and a torch-light procession.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

STAFFORDSHIRE COALFIEDS' COMBINE.

NOT A MORGAN TRUST.

It is stated that Pierpont Morgan is not connected with the Staffordshire Coalfields' Combination with which a London Syndicate is negotiating.

UNEMPLOYED RESERVISTS.

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

A demonstration of Reservists took place yesterday in Hyde Park. A resolution was passed demanding justice from the Government. The Chairman stated that unless their grievances were redressed, the Reservists would march near the recruiting centres in order to hinder recruiting.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND QUESTION.

TURKISH TROOPS WITHDRAW.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The Porte has given categorical instructions for the withdrawal of troops from the Aden Hinterland, and the incident is considered closed.

[It is understood that the local Turkish authorities have withdrawn the troops from positions which were clearly an encroachment on territory under British political control. There should now be a good chance of a peaceful demarcation of the frontier being carried out during this cold weather. Colonel Wahab, the British Joint-Commissioner, has remained at Aden all this year, ready to resume work whenever the Turkish representatives were empowered by the Porte to take action.]

PIRACY IN THE RED SEA.

CORSAIRS' NEST BOMBARDED.

ITALIAN GUNBOATS' ACTION.

Italian gunboats have bombarded the Island of Midi in the Red Sea owing to the failure of the Turks to punish Arab pirates.

THE CHENCHOU MASSACRES.

PUNISHMENT OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

As the result of Sir E. Satow's demand for the punishment of the officials responsible for the murders of the British Missionaries in Hunan an Edict orders the beheading of the guilty military officials. Several local prominent men, including the Prefect, have been prescribed from holding office.

[The Edict issued by the Chinese Court refers to the recent murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lowis of the China Inland Mission, who were brutally done to death by a mob at Chenchou in the Province of Hunan. The British authorities demanded an indemnity and the punishment of the Civil and Military officials whose neglect of duty brought about the massacre. The British Consul-General, supported by Sir E. Satow, demanded that Major-General Yen who commanded the Yi Brigade stationed at Chenchou should be imprisoned and executed at the next Assizes, and that Captain Liu of the Chenchou territorial garrison should be summarily executed. It was also demanded that the ex-Prefect of Chenchou, who is a nephew of the Grand Secretary Wang Wen-Shao, should be handed to the Board of Civil Appointments to be dealt with. The indemnity claimed was ultimately fixed at 30,000 taels. The Chinese authorities considered the demand for the punishment of the Military officials harsh, but Sir E. Satow having recently made a firm representation on the subject, and having declined all social intercourse with the Imperial Court until adequate reparation for the murders was made, the order for the execution of the responsible officials has now been promulgated.]

MARCONI'S SUCCESS.

TRANS-ATLANTIC EXPERIMENTS.

Signor Marconi has arrived at Halifax. His experiments while crossing the Atlantic have been successful. He begins experiments communicating with England next week.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English Mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 a. m. to-day, and the steamer Victoria left for Colombo and Australia at 5 a.m. the same day.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ENGLAND AND LORENZO MARQUEZ.

THE QUESTION OF CESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 2nd inst., states :—

The representative of the Vienna Tagblatt had an interview with the Marquis De Soveral, the Portuguese Minister in London, on the question ceding Lorenzo Marquez to England. The Marquis denies absolutely that any negotiations on the subject have ever taken place. He says he would never put his name to such a treaty.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERALS.

NO PROSPECTS OF POWER.

Lord Rosebery, in his speech at Edinburgh, said he saw no prospect of a Liberal Government in the near future.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER AT POLO.

Major Esme Harrison died suddenly while playing polo at Cairo.

SOUTH AFRICAN HONOURS.

Captain Nott, King's Royal Rifles, has been promoted to a Brevet majority for services in South Africa.

DEARTH OF BRITISH SAILORS.

MEN TAKEN FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

The supply of sailors from home is so insufficient that to make up the crew of the sailing vessel "Ems" several men had been taken from the Government Workhouse. It is anticipited that other ports will have to be indented upon unless masters elect to take khalasees.

THE BOER GENERALS.

DE WET'S RETURN HOME.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

An "Englishman" cablegram, dated London, the 1st inst., states :—

There was some little demonstration at De Wet's departure for South Africa to-day.

The "Independence Belge," in a striking article, exhorts the Boer Generals to trust in the loyalty of the British people as continental enthusiasm shows no signs of genuine sacrifice.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 3.

The Bangalore City Police, on Friday last, in communication with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, arrested eight Hindus of both sexes on a charge of carrying on an extensive traffic in girls for immoral purposes. According to the police information they have for the past fifteen years decoyed native girls of all castes to Northern India for sale, notably at such places as Bombay, Agra, Muttra, and Gokal, and their arrest appears to have been brought about by the confession of one of the victims to the Bombay Police, who communicated with the Mysore Police through the British Resident. The girls were usually disguised as belonging to the Brahman caste and were sold for from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000. When arrested two girls were with them, one of whom belonged to a respectable Hindu family in Bangalore City.

THE RANGOON GHARRYWALLAHS' STRIKE.

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 3.

With the idea of ending the gharrywallas' strike, which has lasted over a month, effect was given to-day by the Rangoon Municipality to the offer of native citizens to ply ten gharries. After these were granted licences under the new conditions objected to by the strikers, they commenced to ply this morning, but had to have a policeman riding at the back of each conveyance, and they were also escorted by mounted military police to prevent any interference by the strikers, who crowded in large numbers in the native town and assumed a menacing attitude towards the drivers plying under the new conditions.

The military mounted police had to patrol the streets to maintain order and prevent any breach of the peace.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

DEMONSTRATION BY PARSEES AT MHOW.

MHOW, NOVEMBER 2.

Owing to heavy rain this morning the Viceroy's departure was deferred until 10-30.

Lady Curzon did not accompany his Excellency to Dhar owing to the rain.

The girls of the Parsee school and children of all creeds belonging to the Zoroastrian schools, numbering in all over eight hundred, gave the Viceroy an ovation near Mr. Dadabhoy's bungalow, where the carriages stopped, and Miss Manijeh Koyaji garlanded the Viceroy and presented him with a superb bouquet. Afterwards she made a short speech and performed the benedictory ceremony of "ovarna."

The Viceroy thanked Miss Manijeh and the large gathering of Parsee parents.

Mr. Koyaji called for cheers, which were heartily given.

Mr. Bayley, Miss Bayley, and the Viceroy's staff accompanied his Excellency to Dhar.

Lady Curzon will be presented with a floral tribute by the school girls before leaving Mhow to-morrow.

MESSRS GIRIGNY AND SHEPSTONE, the Commissioners appointed by the Natal Government to discuss the question of coolie emigration with the Government of India, are now to arrive in this country next February. It appears that the people of Natal, while anxious to secure large indentured labour force from India, are desirous of preventing a permanent settling of coolies in their colony. It has been proposed, therefore, that repatriation to India by employers of indenture expired coolies should be made compulsory. This, however, may be objected to since it would deprive coolies of what is now most profitable period of their stay in Natal, namely, after their indenture have expired when they are able to start business on their own account. To enable the arrangement to be worked it would be necessary to increase the attractiveness of employment in Natal in other ways. The proposal is also complicated by the existence of a large Indian labour force already in Natal, imported without restriction, and requiring to have its interests safeguarded. It is to discuss matters and, if possible, to arrive to a solution which will meet requirements alike of the Natal planter and the Indian coolie that the Commission is to visit India.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

LORD KITCHENER'S STAFF.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KARAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

The venerable H. Griffith, Archdeacon of Lahore, has been selected for special duty at the Delhi Coronation Assemblage.

Lord Kitchener's personal staff at Delhi will be Colonel H. L. W. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwood, Majors Marker and Brooke, and Captain Maxwell.

Major-General Tyler, R. A., and Captain Knapp are attached to the General's staff for the manœuvres.

Veterans attending the Delhi Durbar are to reach Delhi by the 26th of December.

Australia is likely to be represented at the Delhi Coronation Durbar by the delegates, but it has been found impracticable to send a contingent of Australasian troops to take part in the proceedings.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAD, NOVEMBER 3.

A crowded meeting was held this evening in the new Mamledar Kacheri under the presidency of Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Bhagwat, pleader. Messrs. Superneker and Bahuleker and Rao Saheb Mamledar, Sub-Judge, were the chief speakers. It was unanimously resolved that the Delhi Durbar be observed as a holiday in Karad and the taluka, the poor to be fed, children to be entertained, and public roads and buildings to be illuminated. A sub-committee, headed by the Sub-Judge, is appointed to collect subscriptions and to carry out the arrangements.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

Destitute immigrants will no longer be allowed to land at either Lorenco Marques or at Beira. Those proceeding to Rhodesia by the latter port must make a deposit ranging from five to twenty pounds sterling with the Commissioner of Police.

MILITARY LIGHT RAILWAYS.

Close on four lakhs of rupees are to be spent by the Government of India this year on the purchase of sleepers and rolling stock, including ten locomotives and 192 wagons and brake-vans, to be held in reserve for military light railways.

THE TILAK CASE.

EVIDENCE OF TAI MAHARAJ.

POONA, NOVEMBER 3.

On the Tilak case being resumed to-day Mr. Strangman, barrister, applied for an indisposition warrant, under Section 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the production of Tai Maharaj. She was seen that morning and was well, and she was warned to be present, and there was no reason why she should not be brought to the court under a warrant.

Mr. Nagpurker said he had seen Tai Maharaj and shown her the summons signed for her. He informed her that she would have to be present in court.

The Magistrate asked if any reasonable excuse was offered for her non-appearance.

Mr. Nagpurkar said she asked him to tell the court that she was sick and would come to-morrow.

A letter from Tai Maharaj was put in.

Mr. Strangman said there was no reason why she should not be brought into court by a police officer. She was ordered to attend on Saturday, and again to-day she was putting them all to inconvenience.

The Magistrate ordered a warrant to be issued for Tai Maharaj to be produced in Court, and a closed carriage was sent for her.

Tilak had made an application that the evidence of Tai Maharaj and other witnesses should not be taken in the wada, and applied for an adjournment of the case for one week to enable the defence to apply for higher authorities.

The Magistrate after reading the application from Tilak gave instructions that the order regarding the examination of witnesses in Baba Maharaj wada should be cancelled.

Tai Maharaj appeared in Court at about two o'clock, and her evidence was taken in the Durbar Room of the Judge's bungalow. Tai Maharaj was provided with a seat which was screened from the rest of the court. She was accompanied by Mrs. Stephens, M.D., her medical attendant.

Mrs. Stephens, examined, said :—Tai Maharaj was suffering from malarial fever and other complaints. She had a temperature of 108 degrees. She might be well in a week's time. After taking the temperature of Tai Maharj in court, which was 100·4 degrees, the Magistrate decided to hear the case on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

The first of the semi-finals of the Delhi Hockey Tournament in the Bombay Command Tournament was played this evening between the 7th Bombay Pioneers and the 22nd Bombay Infantry. The game was fast and well contested. The Pioneers scored their first goal at the end of the first half-time. In the second period the 22nd Bombay Infantry did most of the pressing though the 7th Bombay Pioneers narrowly missed increasing their score on more than one occasion. The 22nd were a well drilled team, and passed with great skill. The Pioneers succeeded in keeping them out until almost the last five minutes, when they managed to score two goals in rapid succession, thus winning the match.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN FAGAN.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

A court-martial was assembled at Bellary on the 30th ultimo for the trial of Captain Fagan, 14th Madras Infantry. The court was composed of Lieut.-Colonel Garnett, 1st East Yorks, President, and ten members. The prosecutor was Major Bonstud, 1st Madras Lancers, and the Judge-Advocate Major J. F. Stewart, Acting Adjutant-General, 6th Circle.

Mr. Eardley-Norton defended the prisoner.

The prisoner was arraigned on two charges :—1st, Using insubordinate language to his superior officer, in that he being warned by Major Hitchens, Officiating Commandant, 14th Madras Infantry, in the orderly room, as regards his behaviour at the Mess and elsewhere, the prisoner replied in a disrespectful manner, "Go on and finish what you have got to say." Second—Disobeying the lawful command given to him by his superior officer, in that he did not instantly go to the quarters under arrest when ordered to do so by Major Hitchens.

Major Graham, 14th Madras Infantry, and Major Maidment, I.M.S., were witnesses for the prosecution.

Lieutenant Oldfield, Acting Adjutant, 14th Madras Infantry, for the defence, deposed having heard Major Hitchens talking frequently of the prisoner, but never a word in his favour. Counsel for the defence dwelt at great length on his client's ordinary behaviour being peculiar. He walked an abnormally long stride. His eyes had a peculiar and fixed glitter. He submitted that the prisoner could not be found guilty unless an intent could be found.

Major Stewart, Judge Advocate, having summed up, the court proceeded to deliberate on its finding.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

OUR Belgaum correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The Belgaum week or semi-week is over, and after the riotous gaiety of the last few days the station seems more than usually quiet, and that is saying a great deal. On Thursday and Saturday were held the Southern Mahratta Autumn Sky Races. Thanks to the energy of Captain Merewether who acted as local secretary the course was in excellent condition and the going good. The picturesque surroundings, green fertile valleys, and undulating downs rolling westward to merge on the sky-line in the inner ranges of the Ghats, are known to many of your readers. Notwithstanding threatening rain-clouds all around us the weather during the races was all that could be desired, and the scene, especially on the second day's racing, when the lawn was resplendent with the latest thing in hats and frocks was a bright one, calculated to inspire a hope that the old days when the Southern Mahratta meeting had far more than a merely local importance may be revived. On the present occasion there were entries from Bellary and from Poona, and nobody grudged the victories that went to the "foreign" stables.

On Thursday evening there was a Subscription Dance at the Club. The showery weather, of which we have had more than our fair share lately, interfered, perhaps, with the sitting out arrangements, and Kala Jagahs were, therefore, at a premium but otherwise the evening's entertainment was completely successful, and redounded to the credit of its energetic organizers. The formerly somewhat gloomy club with its upholstery that would hardly pass muster in a third-rate suburban lodging house has undergone a complete transformation at the hands of the decorating committee, and the ladies portion of the building has blossomed forth in such exquisite and spotless drapery that few beflanneled and booted men venture to enter there now.

On Friday and Saturday the return cricket match against Dharwar resulted in an easy win for our home team with more than an innings to spare.

Last month was held a public meeting presided over by the Collector, Mr. Lawrence, I. C. S., to decide what form the New Year Coronation celebration should assume. Illuminations, bon-fires, and fireworks, food for the poor, and treats for school children are a few of the schemes devised for making the 1st January, 1903, a lasting land mark in the memory of all, especially of the rising generation. The historic display at Delhi will be appreciated and looked to with interest by all the educated classes, but to the toiling villager it will be but a name, and in thousands of villages it will not be even so much, and there can be no doubt that the Viceroy's wish that the great central celebration should have its humbler counterpart in local festivities is one that commends itself to all.

The 35th Battery, R. F. A., leave us next month for St. Thomas's Mount, and everyone regrets the gap they will leave in our sporting and social circles. Some six weeks later we shall lose the 15th Madras Infantry who go to Singapore ; so our station is on the eve of many changes. But that after all is the normal condition of life in this land of regrets.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS.

THE quarterly report of the Divisional Health Officer of No. 1 Division of the City of Bombay, which has been submitted along with the reports from other divisions for the consideration of the Corporation at their November meeting, contains an account of the treatment of plague and tubercle. The report says :—

Plague is now being treated as an ordinary infectious disease and all measures for discovering and dealing with plague cases are carried out by the Health Department. Some part of the old plague staff, such as disinfecting gangs and death registration Ramosis, have been retained to assist in this work. This change, whereby the administration of all matters connected with the discovering and dealing with all diseases and deaths, is now under one department instead of two, has allowed of a much more thorough knowledge being obtained of the diseases present in the city, and of the causes affecting the public health. This was impossible when some diseases were dealt with by one department and the remainder by another department. Lists of all houses in this division in which cases of plague have recurred year after year have been made. There are many such houses in which every year there have been three or more deaths from plague. Advantage has been taken of the regular yearly decline of plague in May and June to thoroughly clean, disinfect, and fumigate these houses. After this has been completed they are lime-washed, and any nuisances or sanitary defects on the premises are removed. It is hoped that by these measures these houses, which have been regular centres for the spread of plague, may remain free from the disease in the coming cold weather. In this quarter also tubercle has been treated as an infectious disease, and in all deaths from tubercular disease disinfection is being carried out. Infected rooms also are being lime-washed by the Health Department where the people are poor, and by the owners of the houses where well-to-do. Registers are being kept of all houses where cases of tubercle occur, and when it is found that cases are recurring in any house, steps are taken for a thorough disinfection and lime-washing of the whole house. Instructions are given in all cases of phthisis, about the infectious nature of the disease, and the precautions that should be adopted to prevent its spread. A large proportion of the cases of phthisis occur in women and elder children, especially amongst the Mahomedans. Until this quarter it has not been possible to properly assist and instruct these people, but now that nurses have been appointed for both No. 2 and No. 3 districts, it has been found possible to give the necessary instructions. The nurse can enter the women's apartments freely, and is soon able to gain their confidence. She is useful not only in giving instructions and persuading the women to allow the rooms to be disinfected, but also often finds cases of phthisis which would not otherwise have been known, and would not have received any medical treatment. She persuades the relatives to bring the patient to the dispensary for treatment and also visits the house regularly to see if the instructions for the disposal of the expectoration, separation as far as possible of the sick from the healthy, free ventilation and other necessary measures are being carried out. These nurses are also very useful for obtaining information of births. They are in a much better position to do this than the birth karkoons, and report more births than all the karkoons in the section put together.

The report of the officer in No. 3 district refers to the same subject. It states :—

The special features of the death returns for Oomerkhari and Dongri, respectively, are thus the high death-rate from tubercular disease in Oomerkhari and the high death-rate from relapsing fever in Dongri. The majority of the deaths from tubercle in Oomerkhari occurred amongst the Mahomedans, more especially the women and the elder children. Until recently great difficulty had been experienced in dealing with this tubercular disease amongst the women and children, but now that there is a nurse working in this Section matters are in a much more satisfactory state. The special measures that are being taken to deal with the tubercular disease in Oomerkhari are as follows :—Whenever information of a case of or death from tubercle is received, the house is visited by the medical officer and the nurse. The nurse is able to enter the women's apartments, and is able to reach persons whom the medical man could not communicate with. The nurse then gives full instructions to the women as to the infective nature of the disease and for the procedure to be adopted to control the spread of infection. She is also able to persuade the women to allow the room or rooms to be disinfected, and she often finds persons suffering from tubercle which had not been reported before, and persuades the relations to allow such cases to be medically treated. She regularly visits these patients to see if the instructions she had given about the disposal of the sputum, the separation as far as possible of the sick from the healthy, and the need for free ventilation, are being carried out. All rooms in which deaths from tubercular disease have occurred are disinfected and limewashed ; if the parties are poor the limewashing is done at Municipal expense. A list is kept of all houses in which cases or deaths from tubercle have occurred, and if cases are found to recur these houses are thoroughly disinfected throughout and then lime-washed. By degrees it is to be hoped that these measures will result in an appreciable decline in the mortality. The best chance of success is in the early discovery of cases by the nurse, followed by regular visits to the house to see that proper precautions against the spread of infection are being adopted, and by persuading the patient or relatives to allow of the case being treated medically. There will, however, be no very large decline in the number of cases as long as the women are kept purdah and live in dark ill-ventilated rooms and houses. The houses over the greater part of Oomerkhari are so closely aggregated that it is impossible for the houses to be efficiently ventilated.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE QUESTION OF AN EXPERT.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

IN the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held. Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presided.

MR. TAYLOR'S ADVICE ON BOMBAY DRAINAGE.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the report of the committee appointed by them on the proposal to take the advice of Mr. Midgeley Taylor, M. I. C. E., of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Santo Crimp, on certain questions connected with the drainage of the city.

On the last occasion it was proposed by the Hon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna that the report be approved, and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of his consulting Mr Taylor on (1) the surcharging of sewers and (2) the ventilation of sewers, and would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the payment of Mr. Taylor's fee of £350.

Mr. Setalvad said that the only reasons which the committee gave for procuring the services of Mr. Midgeley Taylor were that the opportunity afforded by Mr. Taylor's visit to Bombay should not be allowed to pass, and that the matters were of great importance to the city. The Executive Engineer did not think Mr. Midgeley Taylor's opinion was necessary. Although various opinions had been taken on such subjects in the past nothing had been done, and he did not think anything would be done if they took the opinion of Mr. Midgeley Taylor on this matter. He did not think any case had been made out for the spending of this money.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that during his experience with the Corporation which extended over seventeen years the Corporation had on various occasions taken expert opinion on various subjects, and in the case of many of these the Corporation had found that the opinion would involve a good deal of expenditure or other things had occurred which had prevented that expert opinion from being followed. He was very much afraid that this would prove to be a similar case.

Mr. Wacha said that latterly sanitary science had been making such progress that opinions which were good a few years ago would be valueless at the present time. The other day the British Sanitary Congress were thrashing out the question of the ventilation of sewers, and it was certainly the opinion that as far as possible fresh air shall be allowed to circulate through the sewers as well as above ground among the habitations of the people. Surely the officials of the Corporation had the strength and ability to see that the proper ventilation of the sewers was carried out, and if they had not he did not think they were any good to the Corporation at all. He thought Mr. Setalwad's remarks had been exceedingly pertinent.

Mr. MacDonald said he concurred with those who thought that the Corporation's own engineers were quite competent to give an adequate opinion themselves and to see that the necessary work was done properly. They had been in the habit of getting expert opinions, and had not been carrying out the suggestions which had been made. Before asking for such an opinion they should first endeavour to find out whether if these matters were carried out they were prepared to bear the cost. He hesitated to give his vote in favour of their resolution, and he certainly thought that at the present time it was unnecessary.

In reply to the discussion Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said the whole question was in a nut shell. The surcharge of the Corporation's sewers was a matter which had only been recently recognised. It had not been considered by Mr. Santo Crump nor any other expert who had been to Bombay. The Commissioner thought that in the interest of the health of the city this consultation was absolutely necessary. The Corporation's officials were all able men, they were all experts ; but at the same time a consultation with an outside expert was necessary, just as it was some times necessary for a medical man to secure a consultation. This was not a joke. It was a question of very grave importance, and it was in the interests of the city that the executive officers of the Corporation should receive this additional advice. Notwithstanding what Mr. Setalwad had said the Corporation would find that they had actually taken the advice of experts in the past. Dr. Katrak had said that he objected to this consultation on the ground that the fee was too high. But the Corporation should remember that they sanctioned lakhs and lakhs of rupees on drainage, and he would like to know if they were prepared to risk lakhs of rupees on the chance of a mistake in the carrying out of the scheme if expert opinion were not taken.

The proposition was lost.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. James MacDonald asked for, and having obtained, urgency, moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution dated the 29th October, sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 25,000 from the Surplus Cash Balance, to make, subject to the sanction of Government, a contribution towards the Coronation celebration proposed to be held in Bombay, Rs. 15,000 out of the contribution being reserved for the cost of illuminating Municipal buildings. That the President be requested to apply to the Government for the sanction of the proposed contribution.

Mr. Jafferbhoy thought that the Government's sanction should precede the Corporation's sanction.

The Chairman ruled the proposition was in order.

Mr. Baptista observed that the grant proposed to be made was quite inadequate. He thought both Hornby and Cruickshank roads should be illuminated, and that provisions be made for the entertainment of children. The entertainment like a children's fete was the only thing which could remind the coming generation of the memorable event. He moved an amendment to the effect that the grant proposed be sanctioned, and that the matter be referred back to the Committee requesting them to make further grants, viz., Rs. 500, for the illumination of Cruickshank Road and Rs. 15,000 for providing entertainment to children.

The amendment not being seconded fell through.

Mr. K. N. Wadia enquired if it was a fact that on the former occasion the Corporation had passed a resolution prohibiting them to spend any money on fire-works.

Mr. Wacha did not see the necessity of asking such a question, as everything, he thought, appeared to be a question of fire-work. The illuminations would be fire-works and the dinners would be fire-works too. All would end in smoke. (Laughter.)

The proposition on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

AN IRANI'S SHOP.

Mr. Baptista moved "That the Corporation is of opinion that the Municipal Building opposite the Church of our Lady of Rosary be removed, and the plot of land on which it is built be afterwards converted into a garden." The building alluded to, said Mr. Baptista, was an Irani shop which had been acquired by the Corporation for a public purpose. The place was not used for a public purpose, and as the folks who went to the Irani shop annoyed those who went to the church by getting drunk and otherwise misbehaving themselves, He thought the Corporation ought to remove it.

The proposition was carried, a rider asking for a report on the question from the Commissioner having been added.

PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION.

Dr. Sukhia had a notice of motion as follows :—"That a nearer approach to normal conditions of the city has taken place and plague is no more a disturbing factor in the sanitary administration of the city, and is now treated almost as an ordinary epidemic disease by the Municipal Health Department, it is advisable to revert to the former Municipal administration by the Health Department, by discontinuing the schemes, from 1st April next, of Divisional Health Officers and free medical relief sanctioned by Corporation Resolutions No. 1043, dated 31st January 1898, and No. 9419 dated 14th November, 1901, and to reorganize the Health Department, and that a statement prepared by Dr. Sukhia be referred to a committee. He, however, stated that he did not intend to move the proposition, and it accordingly was dropped.

MUNICIPAL REPORT.

Dr. Sukhia moved "That the attention of the Municipal Secretary be drawn to the publication of certain Corporation Committee's reports and other official matters such as were to be observed in the issues of the "Jam-i-Jamshed," dated the 23rd (re Tramway Co.), the 27th (re Stores), and the 30th ultimo (re advertisements in newspapers) before the said reports and information were circulated to Councillors, and he be requested to ascertain the source through which leakage of official information occurs and to inform the Corporation accordingly." He said there was a pretty general rumour that certain papers had been patronized with information from the Secretary's Office, and this resolution would give the officials concerned an opportunity of vindicating their position. It was also said that the Corporation themselves had been giving away information, and he thought it was the bounden duty of the Corporation to see that such a state of things did not exist. It was their duty to find out the real culprit.

Mr. Baptista seconded the proposition. He had heard of none of the rumours which had been spoken of, but it was well that the matter should be investigated.

(Concluded on Page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FIRST LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

THE AUSTRALIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE KENNEL CLUB SHOW.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

EIGHT matches only were played in the first division of the League on Saturday, and all of them gave definite results. Not often have so many visiting teams won their matches in one afternoon Newcastle United defeated the Bolton Wanderers at Bolton, the Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Notts County at Nottingham, Sheffield Wednesday suffered defeat at the hands of Sheffield United, and Liverpool won their match with West Bromwich Albion. This last was the most notable game of the afternoon. Both sides were handicapped by their most prominent players being absent, but Liverpool suffered in this respect to a greater extent than West Bromwich. As a result of their defeat, the home team lose their place at the head of the table. That position is now occupied by Newcastle United for the second time this season. The Bolton Wanderers have yet to win their first victory. They have lost all their six matches, and from the start of the season have only scored four goals. By defeating Bolton on Saturday, Newcastle can boast of more victories than any of their rivals, although they have played fewer matches than others. The Blackburn Rovers have been decidedly unlucky this season. They cannot play a match without at least one of their players being injured. After being absent, as the result of accidents from several engagements, two of their best men returned on Saturday for the contest at Blackburn against Bury. During the first half of the game, however, another of their players had to be taken from the field, and it is not surprising that they lost the game by three goals to nothing. Since the first Saturday of the season, when they were beaten by Sheffield United, Bury have played five matches, winning four and drawing one. A great improvement is to be noticed in the form of Everton. Although having won only three of their eight matches, their points number eight, which is only two fewer than the leading teams. During the last few weeks they have steadily climbed from the last position but one to the ninth. Their victory over Grimsby on Saturday was well deserved. Aston Villa are doing very badly again. On Saturday they suffered their fourth defeat of the season, this time at the hands of Stoke. The one victory standing to their credit was obtained at the expense of the Blackburn Rovers, who are particularly weak this season. They now occupy the fourth position from the bottom. The Darby County team, which opposed Middlesbrough, was weakened by abstentions, but was sufficiently strong to score a victory by three clear goals. An exciting game was played between the two Sheffield clubs. It was rather curious that the Wednesday, after defeating the United at Bramwall Lane, should have gone down before that team at Owlerton. The Wednesday stands sixth and the United eighth on the table. Altogether twenty-one goals were scored in the First Division of the League on Saturday, twelve by visiting teams.

The most interesting feature in the second division of the League on Saturday was the success of the Woolwich Arsenal in reversing the result of their previous match with Bristol City. The City, in consequence, now drop from the first to second place on the table, while the Arsenal climb to the fifth. In contrast to the competition in the first division, where the majority of victories fell to the visiting teams, in the second division not a team playing away from home was successful. Of the eight matches played only two resulted in draws. The clubs occupying the first six places are, respectively : Lincoln City, with eleven points ; Bristol City, with ten ; Small Health, with nine ; Manchester City, with nine ; Woolwich Arsenal, with eight ; and Burton United, with seven points. In the Southern League, Northampton did the best thing of the day by defeating West Ham. Portsmouth had a hard struggle at Bristol, and were able to make a draw of their match against the Rovers. Eight matches were played, six giving victories to home teams, and one resulting in a draw. Besides the principal competitions there were other good football fixtures on Saturday. England won their League match against Ireland at Belfast, but only by a goal majority. Last year it was a victory of nine goals to nothing. Of the nine annual matches played England has won eight, while the other was a draw, so that Ireland has yet to gain a victory. The Corinthians, as was to be expected, were not strong enough against Sunderland. Clapton are becoming a strong team, and they showed capital form against the London Caledonians on Saturday, winning by five goals to one.

The Australian team which recently toured in this country arrived at Capetown last week, and at once journeyed up to Johannesburg. Arrived there they, on Saturday, began their first match against a team representing the whole of South Africa. The fine weather brought out a large crowd. The wicket was in splendid condition when South Africa, having won the toss, opened their innings. One wicket soon fell, Shalders being caught and bowled by Jones; but on Llewellyn joining Tancred a magnificent stand was made, the pair being still in partnership when the interval for lunch was taken. The score was then 179 for one wicket. When the game was resumed there was an immense attendance. Play was fast, and before the partnership was broken, 172 runs had been put on, this being a record for the second wicket against Australian bowling. After Llewellyn's dismissal, Sinclair and Hathorn made another protracted stand, and brought the total up to 304 before being separated. Hopkins took three wickets in quick succession, but Nourse and Halliwell added 103 runs for the eighth wicket, and were still together when stumps were drawn for the day with the score at 428 for seven wickets.

Johannesburg, Monday.—The first innings of the All South Africa team in the match against the Australians ended to-day for 454 runs. The Australian in their first innings made 296 and then followed on, and when play closed they had made 76 for two wickets. The following is the full score :—Australians (first innings) : Trumper, 63 ; Armstrong, 11; Hill, 76 ; Duff, not out, 82 ; Noble, 1 ; Darling, 0 ; Gregory, 0 ; Jones, 0 ; Trumble, 13 ; Kelly, 25 ; Hopkins, 1 ; extras, 24 ; total, 296. Australians (second innings) : Duff, 15 ; Trumper, 37 ; Hill, not out. The Australian team showed to much greater advantage in their second venture, Hill and Armstrong in their partnership offering a most stubborn defence and placing the possibility of defeat out of the question. Hill knocked up a score of 142 before he was disposed of, and Armstrong contributed 59. At four o'clock with the score at 372 for seven wickets, the Australians declared. The South Africans had less than two hours and a half for play, and in that time lost four wickets for 101 runs, the game thus ending in a draw. Australians.—Second innings.—Duff, 15 ; Trumper, 37 ; Hill, 142 ; Armstrong, 59 ; Darling 14 ; Gregory, 4 ; Hopkins, 30 ; Noble (not out), 53 ; Trumble (not out), 0 ; extras, 18—total, 372. South Africans.—Second innings.—Shalders, b Armstrong, 24 ; Tancred, c Kelly b Jones, 4 ; Sinclair, b Armstrong, 19 ; Lathorn, b Jones, 31 ; Llewellyn (not out), 4 ; Smith (not out) 16 ; extras, 3—total for four wickets, 101.—"Central News."

The Kennel Club's annual show has opened at the Crystal Palace. There is a splendid array of dogs 1,550 being benched, more representative in their character than usual. The club has followed the lead of the Ladies' Kennel Association at the Regent's Park show by introducing classes for otter hounds, foxhounds, and harriers, which constitute a very interesting feature of the exhibition. The King exhibits his handsome smooth fox-terrier puppy, Sandringham Vixen, turned eight months, white with nicely spotted ears, well carried, which came to the front at the Harrogate show. The Queen shows her three magnificent basset hounds, Sandringham Lockey, Gaiety, and Flora, which have taken the highest honours at all the recent important shows. Bloodhounds were only of average quality. Mr. A. Croxon Smith's Paethe was awarded the first prize and championship similar honours for the bitch going to Mr. F. E. Schofield's Silvae Regina; Mr. Smith also won the brace Mr. A. Harold Stockers's Statesman of Craigwell was the only otter hound shown, and obtained the award. Foxhounds included representatives of the Winans Hunt (Mr. Walter Winans, Master), Galtee (Mr. A. Buckley M.), which won second and third prizes; Price's (Mr. O. T. Price M.) silver cup for dog hounds; Mr. Price also obtained the cup for first season hunters (dogs), the Winans taking second award; Price's reserve. Harriers were represented by Mr. E. Quare's pack (Mr. Ernest Quare, M.), the Bentely (Mrs. Cheape—"Squire"—M.), North Bucks (Mr. W. F. Fuller, M.), the Thanet (Lord Decies, M.), and the Aldershot district. Chief award and championship for mastiffs fell to Mr. C. A. Smith's Colonel Cromwell, similar honours for the female to Mr. R. Leadbetter's Marcella, in black Newfoundlands the champions were Mr. H. W. Yates's Mayor of Bowness and Miss Eleanor Goodall's Gipsy Princess; for other colour, chief prizes were given to Mrs. M. S. Hodge's Lincoln Dick and Mr. Lionel Hodge's Lincolnshire Snowflake. Mrs. Percy Shewell had the distinction of gaining first and second prizes in the open Irish wolfhound variety, with two handsome dogs,—Kilcullen and Wolfe Tone. For red chows, Miss Ella Casella's Lun-Tsi and Miss Cust's, old-stager, Chunk, were placed equal first; for females Mr. B. Satell's Nil disperandum won without opposition. Mr. Clement Hodgson and Mr. Raymond H. Cox were to the front with greyhounds; Mr. Robert O'Callaghan' famous Barton Punch took leading place for Irish setters. Other first open winners were:—Retrievers: Mr. L. A. Shuter (Hooton Rector), Clumber Spaniels, Mr. F. Saunders (Hempster Rufus), the Duchess of Newcastle (Rose of Hardwick) Sussex Spaniels, Mr. Moses Wolland (two), collies; Rev. Hans Hamilton (Woodmansterne Tarter); smooth variety, Lady Alexander of Ballochmyle (Preston Veto); bulldogs Mr. J. A. Jowett (Pressgang), Mr. A. W. Vowels (Crumpsall Banker, under 45 lb.), Females Mr. Crabtree (Diamond Lass), Mrs. Carlo Clarke (Meersham Hetty), foxterriers, Mr. J. C. Tinne, (Leander), Mr. F. Redmond (Donna Fortuna), Sir Claud Alexander carried all before him with a grand lot of Skye terriers, and the Duchess of Newcastle was well to the front with collies and borzois.

The preliminary season of work and training drawf to a close, and, despite some complaints of want o rain and consequent hard going, operations have been sufficiently successful; in fact, it has been the best autumn for cub-hunting witnessed for several years. In the great majority of countries more than an average number of cubs have been handled, and on many occasions hounds have shown to great advantage in smart cross country gallops. It is impossible to overrate the value and importance of the early campaign against the cubs. It inspires in young hounds that ardour for the chase which, although it is hereditary, needs to be developed; the taste for fox flesh is to some extent an acquired one, and the appetite for it becomes stronger with experience. They young foxes also have something to learn. The make the unpleasant discovery that the clear notes of the horn and the music of hounds threaten danger from which the snug covert wherein they were bred affords no safe retreat. And so, taking boldly to the open, the stout youngster trusts to his speed of foot and instinctive cunning to outwit and baffle his enemies. It is sometimes represented that the practice of digging out foxes at the end of a run savours of unfairness or even of cruelty. It is urged that the fox which has shown good sport and gained timely shelter underground has fairly earned the right to live, and should be left in his retreat; but, as a matter of fact, digging operations sometimes are absolutely necessary. When bad scenting conditions have prevailed for a protracted period it becomes essential to blood hounds occasionally, for it cheated too often of the reward they have earned by hard work and perseverance their keenness would begin to diminish. And it may be that in the neighbourhood hounds are exploiting foxes are over-plentiful, and then, in the interest of the poultry breeders, their numbers must be reduced by all legitimate hunting methods. Sometimes the Master receives notice that a particular offender has been raiding the poultry yards, and if discovered and marked to ground the thief is rightly doomed to die.

Two interesting golfing fixtures fall to be decided to-morrow. On the links of the South Herts Club at Totteridge the four leading professionals give exhibitions of the game, and at Sandwich Jack White, of Sunningdale, and Tom Vardon, professional to the St. George's Club, play the first half (36 holes) of their match for £50 a-side. The Totteridge course of eighteen holes is comparatively new, having been laid out some three years ago, and the record of the green stands to the credit of J. H. Taylor, who, in a competition twelve months since, went round in the wonderfully low score of 72. Not a little interest is being taken in the approaching contest between Jack White and Tom Vardon. The men are unquestionably two of the strongest players among the younger professionals, and each has repeatedly shown form quite good enough to win the Championship. And matches for any considerable stake are rare at golf. One of the most notable of recent years took place in 1899, when Willie Park challenged Harry Vardon, the champion of that and the preceding year. Park had perhaps been unlucky to lose the Championship by a stroke in 1898. At the beginning of the fourth round he held a lead of two strokes over Vardon, but the Ganton professional returned a score of 76 against 79 by Park, thereby securing the trophy. Park was well known to be a strong match player, and Scotsmen confidently anticipated that their countryman would defeat Vardon when that form of golf was the test. But in 1899 the Jersey man was still at the zenith of his fame and powers, and, despite the deadly putting of his adversary, added yet another success to his long list. It is worth recalling that in 1898 Vardon's winnings did not fall far short of £400, a larger sum than has ever since been secured by a professional golfer in one year. Now is the time of the autumn meetings, and, with courses and putting greens in the best of order, many low scores have been returned. At Hoylake Mr. F. P. Crowther very nearly succeeded in winning that lowest scratch prize which so often has escaped him. With such a formidable trio to contend against as Messrs. Hilton, John Ball, and J. Graham, jun., the task is no easy one, albeit the other day Mr. Crowther only lost to Mr. Hilton by one stroke, and finished ahead of the other two. At Hythe Mr. Walter Carr, (Sandwich) accomplished an excellent performance by holing the two rounds in 164 strokes, the par of the green being eighty.

Rowing on the Cam has already commenced. The principal events of this term are, as usual, the Coxswainless Fours, the Colquhoun Sculls—carrying the proud title of "Champion of the Cam"—and the Trial Eights. President W. H. Chapman (Eton and Third Trinity) will, following precedent, only seriously concern himself about provisional eights for the last named event after the decision of the Fours. During the interim, however, the usual trial of selected college oarsmen will take place daily as soon as may be. It is expected that Messrs. Dudley-Ward and J. E. Payne (the famous "Old Blues") will again assist the President in this discriminatory work this year. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chapman can anticipate the future with the greatest equanimity. Not for many years has so large a number of "Old Blues" been available. All being well, no fewer than five of last year's victorious crew will be at his service, namely:—Messrs. Taylor, Nelson, Thomas, Edwards-Moss, and Grylls. Many very promising seniors will also have to be reckoned with. Of these Messrs. Payne, Wharton, Powell, Howard, Mason, Croft, Kingdon, should be well in the running for the coveted "Trials" cap. An appreciable number of freshmen, already known to fame, are also in residence, including a couple of Eton eightsmen. Altogether, the outlook is exceptionally rosy, and the Cantabs have a reasonable hope of repeating their brilliant triumphs of 1901-2. Practice for the Coxswainless Fours and "Colquhouns" is already in full swing, the number of scullers afloat being remarkable. R. H. Nelson (Third Trinity) is trying the experiment of a rudder on his sculling-boat—an innovation, on the Cam at any rate.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OBJECTIONS TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS AS MEMBERS.

The Ceylon papers publish the following correspondence:—

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. Queens House, Colombo.

Sir,—As Chairman and Secretary of a meeting held on 24th instant of Europeans not represented in the Mercantile or Planting representation in the Legislative Council, we have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the notice convening the meeting and of a resolution passed at the meeting which we beg may be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor as soon as conveniently may be.

We are, etc.,
(Sgd.) V. A. Julius, Chairman.
(Sgd.) T. Gracie, Secretary.

25th October, 1902.

V. A. Julius Esq., Colombo.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant forwarding copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of Europeans not included in the Mercantile or Planting representation in the Legislative Council held in Colombo on Friday the 24th instant.

In this Resolution, the meeting respectfully recommended to His Excellency Mr. John Ferguson "as a fit and proper person" to represent the General European Community in the Legislative Council.

His Excellency desires me to say that, when selecting members to represent the different interests in the Legislative Council, he is always glad to have before him some indication of the views and wishes of the community concerned, and accordingly the course taken by those who attended the meeting in question is quite acceptable to him. Moreover, he entirely concurs with the expression of opinion that Mr. John Ferguson is a fit and proper person to represent the General European community and, indeed, in His Excellency's opinion, that gentleman has exceptional qualifications for that honourable and responsible position.

There is, however, an obstacle which may prove to be insuperable. It has been laid down—and the rule was quoted and affirmed when a recent vacancy in the Burgher seat in the Legislative Council occurred—that it is undesirable that a gentleman who is editor or proprietor of a local daily newspaper should sit in the Legislative Council. If this rule—the expediency and necessity of which His Excellency does not propose to discuss at this stage—is not to be cancelled, Mr. Ferguson would not be eligible, even if he be prepared to undertake the duty.

His Excellency does not however, desire finally to decide so important a question without careful consideration and if necessary reference to the Secretary of State, and he proposes to avail himself for this purpose of the interval which will elapse before Mr. Walker who is now on leave, vacates by reason of efflux of time his seat in Council on 18th February next. In the meanwhile His Excellency will make an acting appointment.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) Richard Ponsonby,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Queen's House, Colombo, October, 1902.

THE PREVIOUS APPLICATION OF THE RULE.

It will be seen that in His Excellency's letter reference is made to a rule quoted and affirmed on a recent occasion. The following was the reply which Dr. Vanderstraten received to the memorial of a section of the Burghers nearly three years ago, the occasion referred to:—

On Tour, March 2nd, 1900.

His Excellency has carefully considered the memorial which you forwarded to him in support of Mr. Van Cuylenburg's nomination to represent the Burgher community in the Legislative Council, and he desires me to say that although he has no doubt whatever that Mr. Van Cuylenburg would make a most excellent representative, he is unable to depart, even in his favour, from the rule that it is inadvisable to appoint to the Council the editor of a newspaper or any one who directly takes part in the management of one.—I am, &c.

(Signed) J. B. F. Currie, P.S.

WHAT IS THE RULE—AND WHY?

There is no local rule, or it would be known: and it may transpire that the Colonial Office is prepared to regard it as out of date as regards Ceylon. Possibly the Colonial Office will state the reasons for it, if it be re-affirmed, and when this information has been obtained, we shall be in a better position to deal with the subject. There has been some attempt to support the nomination of Mr. Ferguson on the ground that he is about to retire from active duties; but this plea, observes the "Times of Ceylon" is weak because it seems like an admission that there can be a sound objection to the appointment of an editor still in full harness. The principle is worth contending for in its entirety, or not at all. At present we need simply remark that the late Mr. John Capper, while conducting the "Times of Ceylon," was a Member in Council—for the Mercantile Community; and that Mr. Ramanathan and Mr. Wendt have more recently served in Council while proprietors of the Ceylon Examiner, as did Mr. Lorenz during the time it was common knowledge that he was the mainspring of the editorial pronouncements of the same defunct journal.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Dr. Katrak said that three questions were involved. The leakage of information from the Corporators, the leakage from the Secretary's Office, and whether the newspapers should publish the matter when they got it. With regard to the latter question the Corporation had nothing to do. The matter lay between the readers of the journals and the journals themselves. All the Corporation had to do was to see that they were not misrepresented. He did not see how they could prevent corporators from giving away information, and he was sure that the secretary did all he could to maintain the proper control of his office. However, he thought, that the secretary should be given an opportunity of explaining the matter. On the whole, he thought it would have been better if the matter had not been opened, but seeing that it had been brought up he thought that it should be settled.

Dr. Jehangir thought the employees of the secretary's office ought to be defended from mud flinging. He could safely say on the authority of the editor of the journal himself that no information come from the secretary's office, and he failed to see why so long as a journal did not misrepresent or injure the interest of the Corporation, journals should not do their best to get information as soon as possible.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said it was against the first principle of jurisprudence that a man should be put upon his offence upon a charge which had not been proved and which the member who brought it up himself did believe.

Mr. Shroff hoped the motion would be thrown out.

Mr. MacDonald did not think the Corporation would pass the motion. There was an indictment against the secretary and against the Corporation, and no attempt was made to show where the leakage took place. Moreover there was nothing that could be done even if the resolution were passed.

Mr. Wacha was sorry that the motion had been brought forward at all. It did not seem at all proper that a member of the Corporation should be allowed to bring forward a mere rumour and then charge the secretary's office with an abuse of privilege. There was absolutely no proof before the Corporation, and it would be ruinous to the dignity and the privileges of the Corporation to allow such a motion to be passed.

Dr. Sukhia replied, and the motion was lost.

The meeting then concluded.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE RAJAH OF COCHIN'S TOUR.

His Highness the Rajah of Cochin leaves Ernakulam, the capital of his State, for Delhi on Wednesday, the 5th instant, by a special train. At Katpadi he will change to a special train of the South Indian Railway and travel to Tirupati where a short halt of a day will be made. He will leave Renigunta on the 8th and arrive at Poona on the 10th where a halt of two and a half days will be made. During his stay at Poona he will pay a visit to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. From Poona he will proceed to Bombay and stay here for nine days from the 12th to the 21st. After leaving Bombay he will proceed via Nasik and Jubbulpore to Allahabad and spend two and a half days there. He will then visit Benares on the 26th instant and make a stay of 10 days in the holy city. A halt of three days will be made at Gya, whence he will go to Calcutta arriving there on the 9th December. From Calcutta he will proceed to Puri for a day and return to Calcutta. He will leave Calcutta after a stay of nine days there, for Mutra, making brief halts at Patna, Lucknow. Two days will be spent at Muttra and three days at Agra. He will arrive at Delhi on the morning of the 27th December and stay there for 16 days until the 11th January, on which date he will leave for Hardwar and spend a day there. On the 13th January he will begin his return journey and make a halt of three days at Allahabad, two days at Jubbulpore and two days at Puntamba, and reach Shoranore on the 23rd January. The whole journey from Shoranore to Delhi and back will be done in special trains, for which arrangements have been made with the various Railway Companies concerned. The Agents of His Highness have for sometime past been at work at various halting stations making arrangements for the stay of His Highness. The party which accompanies the Rajah numbers 110 in all and includes the Dewan and other principal Officers of the State.

THE LAST OF THE OSTEND TABLES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

To return to Ostend: the blow to the municipality effected by the abolition of the tables is a serious one. It is always difficult to continue the popularity of a place when gambling has been suppressed, for enormous expenditure is required to invent fresh amusements, and so maintain the prestige of the town. Already the Belgian Government has been obliged to advance a large sum for the completion of works which would otherwise have been defrayed by the Kursaal's gambling revenue.

THE FRENCH CASINOS.

It is openly rumoured in France that the Government contemplates suppressing the games of chance played in the Casinos. These are of two kinds—namely, baccarat, confined to the Cercle, and "petits chevaux." With the latter the bank is always leased to a private speculator, who purchases the concession from the municipality; but at baccarat it was formerly the custom for the bank to be sold to the highest bidder, the Casino deducting 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid, which represents the amount for which the bidder will open the bank, and taking no risk. However, it is now usual for the Casino to appoint its own public banker. There can be no doubt that with the erection of new, palatial Casinos, gambling in France has taken a fresh lease of life. The nominal stakes at both games are limited, so as never to exceed a few francs, but at Trouville, Dieppe, Dinard, Biarritz, &c., it has become the custom on fete days and during race weeks to remove the restriction and encourage more serious gambling. It may not be generally known that public gaming tables of any description have been illegal in France since 1837. Inspectors are sent the round of the various Casinos to see that the law is observed, and they get over the difficulty by visiting those on the north coast in midwinter and those at the southern watering-places in the dog-days, when the respective Casinos are closed. Hence they can report "no gambling." The only thing the authorities draw the line at is the introduction of roulette. Last winter the Casino at a well-known Pyrenean resort attempted to evade the law by playing the game with the names of actresses instead of numbers, while gold and white were substituted for "rouge-et-noir." Eventually the police got wind of the affair, and a raid on their part resulted in the plant being confiscated, and the authorities heavily fined. The prosperity of innumerable French watering-places and holiday resorts will be seriously affected should the the Casino tables be abolished.

A HUSBAND BRANDING A SECOND WIFE.

Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in September last, convicted Ranau, wife of Gungaram, and her husband Gangaram walad Abba, of voluntarily causing grevious hurt by means of a heated substance, and sentenced No. 1 to three years' rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 to seven years' transportation.

An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused are husband and wife, and the deceased Manki was the second wife of accused No. 2. It appeared that the deceased was not on good terms with the accused, and had several times run away to her parents' village. On Friday, the 11th July last, she received certain injuries which led to her death on Sunday, the 13th idem. The cause of death was the shock due to the extensive burns on the body of the deceased, and the other injuries which included the fracture of the ribs. The case for the prosecution was that, on the 11th July last, the deceased came to the well to fetch water. After the second trip she hid herself in a ruined house close by. Accused No. 2 came to look for her, beat her with a stick, and took her home. In the afternoon the two accused and the deceased came to a sugarcane plantation outside the village, and there the deceased refused to work, and accused No. 2 kicked her twice on the waist, and the two accused took her back to their house. On Sunday evening the deceased died while No. 2 was away at the bazar, and on his return he was alleged to have collected several of the more influential villagers to have told them that he had committed a crime and to have offered money if they would assist them and prevail upon the village officers not to report Manki's death. The villagers refused, and a report was made to the chief constable. It was certain, Mr. Crump said, that the burns on the body of the deceased must have been inflicted on the Friday night. One witness said she went that night to enquire after Manki, and found her groaning on the floor with a brand mark on her left breast, and she came away without speaking a word to any one. Radhu woman, another witness, said she saw No. 2 with a ladle in his hand. The confessional statements of the accused persons showed clearly that it was on Friday night that the branding was done. The injuries could not have been accidental, and it was impossible to conceive, Mr. Crump said, that they could have been inflicted by any person other than one or both of the accused. Branding, the Sessions Judge said, is a traditional punishment for a disobedient or runaway wife among the lower orders in this country. How little public opinion in an Indian village is likely to be roused by such a crime as this, Mr. Crump remarked, might be gathered from the police patel's remark that he did not interfere on Friday when No. 2 was beating the deceased, because "men are in the habit of beating their wives," as also from the fact that even on the accused's showing, it was possible for such matters to be compounded by payment to a village fund. In the Sessions Judge's opinion upon the evidence the accused were not guilty of culpable homicide. They were convicted of the minor charge, and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships looking at all the circumstances of the case dismissed the appeal.

RULES FOR PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The "Gazette of India" contains the following altered rules under section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act:—United Kingdom telegrams, containing news or intelligence for publication in newspapers, are transmitted via Teheran or via Suez from the United Kingdom to India and Burma and from Government telegraph offices in India and Burma to the United Kingdom at reduced rates, subject to the following conditions namely:—(1) Newspapers, their correspondents or agents, shall address their telegrams to a registered newspaper which shall be prohibited from selling, distributing or communicating such telegrams to clubs, exchanges or news-rooms, or disposing of them for any purpose whatsoever, directly or indirectly, other than for publication in registered newspapers.

(2) Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and in order to ensure this transmission of such news, telegrams may be deferred, suspended or interrupted until any State or private telegram, or any press telegram at full rates, which may be on hand, shall have been transmitted and completed on lines of the Indian Telegraph Department. Such telegrams shall take precedence with Ordinary Inland telegrams.

(3) No telegrams shall be transmitted at reduced rate, except for publication in a newspaper, and they shall be written in plain English, French, or German or in plain language which is published in the newspaper to which they are addressed, so as to be intelligible to transmitting offices. Telegrams containing news or information not for publication, or containing code words or groups of figures or ciphers, or words of concealed meaning, shall be paid for at full rates in force for private telegrams. Telegraph offices may accept in the text of a press telegram groups of figures of plain meaning, but no message at reduced rate shall be accepted if the text is composed only of figures.

(4) Telegrams shall be accepted only from an authorised correspondent of a newspaper, and news sent in such telegrams shall be duly published in newspapers, or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication in the absence of which full rates will be chargeable.

(5) All press telegrams at reduced rate shall be prepaid, except under special arrangements made by an authorised newspaper for a specially-nominated correspondent.

(6) The reduced rate for press telegrams shall apply only when all the above conditions have been satisfied, and any subsequent claim made for the difference between the reduced and full rates shall be satisfied immediately on demand.

In Rule 179, section 3, clause (a), the words "telegrams to French newspapers must be in French" shall be cancelled.

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MACEDONIA UNREST.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

VILLAGES BURNED.

A Sofia telegram dated Oct. 15, says:—It is announced from the frontier near Dubnitza that about 600 women, children, and old men have crossed into Bulgarian territory to escape the Turks. They report the complete destruction of the Christian villages of Stamer, Dresovo, Serbinovo, and Pirine. The village of Granovo is in flames, and the inhabitants have been massacred. They also report that the church at Serbinovo has been desecrated and burned. This information has led to an agreement between the two Macedonian Committees, and that of General Zontscheff to-day came to the following decision. (1.) To call a mass meeting at Sofia on Sunday next, inviting to it representatives of the provincial Macedonian societies. (2.) To send indentical telegrams to-day to London, Paris and Rome, and to the Slav benevolent societies at St. Petersburg and Moscow, describing the sanguinary proceedings in Macedonia and praying statesmen to protect the Christians in Macedonia against Turkish atrocities, and also to make the same appeal to the representatives of the Great Powers at Sofia. (3.) To call upon all Macedonian refugees to come to the assistance of their suffering brethren, and to appeal to the Bulgarian Press to take up the defence of the national cause. (4.) To appeal to all Bulgarian benevolent societies to assist the unfortunate refugees who have escaped Turkish massacres.

In Government circles at Constantinople it is declared that the Bulgarian bands have everywhere been beaten, and that the engagement in the Krezna Pass, on the Djumaja-Melnik road, was hotly contested by the Bulgarians, who were, however, ultimately dislodged and dispersed. The Turkish authorities state that several of the revolutionaries seen by them wore a uniform resembling that of the Bulgarian army, and were armed with the Mannlicher rifle, which is the Bulgarian service rifle. The Porte has received advices that the Bulgarian Government has decided upon the suppression of the Macedonian Committee. The news has produced a good impression here. The Turkish reinforcements dispatched have gone to Demirhissar, not to Dedeagatch, as previously stated. Up to yesterday six thousand men had been sent.

According to the official dispatches received here another Bulgarian band has been dispersed in the Seres district with the loss of 70 prisoners and a number of killed and wounded and a second band has been dispersed near Djumaja. A depot containing twenty-two Mannlicher rifles and a quantity of ammunition has been discovered near Avret Hissah. The inhabitants of a number of villages in the Seres district who were forced to take to the mountains by the threats of the agents of the Macedonian Committee have now returned to their homes asking the authorities for protection, and are delivering up quantities of uniforms, arms, and ammunition.

It is stated at Vienna, that an Austro-Russian understanding is being arranged in respect to the threatening situation in the Balkans. It is based upon the Balkan arrangement of 1897, and an early intimation will probably be given of its actual conclusion by the dispatch of a joint Note to Constantinople calling upon the Porte to inaugurate those reforms in Macedonia which have been so often promised and as often subsequently ignored.

The new paper—the "Zeit"—says that General Ivan Zontscheff, of the Bulgarian General Staff, who resigned his commission to take direction of the Macedonian revolutionary movement, has, after one fruitless attempt, succeeded in crossing the frontier into Macedonia.

On the day of his attempt he wrote to the "Zeit" saying: "The Macedonian fighters do not get enthusiastic over the ideal of a greater Bulgaria. They are merely led onward by thoughts of shaking off a shameful tyranny. The end of this sanguinary drama may even now be safely predicted, viz., complete destruction of the Christians in Macedonia and a general slaughter of uncountable victims. But out of the bones of those victims the avenger will arise. Then the Macedonian will be able to enjoy with pride and uplifted brow the freedom secured by the conqueror without having to give thanks to anyone."

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN.

LADY INTERVIEWERS.

Japan has lady journalists—one newspaper being blessed with three—and besides writing some of the brightest social notes that appear they sometimes go interviewing. The authority for this statement is Mr. M. Zumoto (editor of "The Japan Times") who mentioned the fact in a lecture he delivered on October 14, at 20, Hanover square, W., before the Japan Society. He brought forward other proof that "Journalism in Japan"—which was his theme—is enlightened and efficient. But it has its yellow section, and it seems that some journals of that hue have a circulation of over 120,000. Mr. Zumoto asserted, however, that though the public reads them it does not believe them. It seems that one of these sensational prints was lucky enough to be seven weeks ahead with news of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. With all the parade of large black type it gave the tidings to the world, "but, thanks to the journal's well-established reputation, the announcement received absolutely no attention." Mr. Arthur Diosy, who was in the chair, led the laughter that greeted this story. The most interesting part of the lecture was that which dealt with the early days of Japanese journalism. At the beginning of the 17th century news-sheets were published in Japan, but their appearance was regulated by no order. Anybody brought out an issue when he felt so disposed. In this connection the lecturer mentioned a curious circumstance that is characteristic of the people. Type had been in existence for a century or more, but the producers of these early news-sheets would not use it, preferring the more expensive method of printing from wooden blocks. Impressions mechanically produced from type were recognised to be ugly.

LONDON'S UNTOLD GOLD.

Forty-four years ago Leigh Hunt, in "The Town," called attention to the abundance of trees in the City and suburbs. "There is," he wrote "scarcely a street in the City of London, perhaps not one, nor many out of the pale of it, from some part of which the passenger may not discern a tree." If this was true in 1858, the date of that delightful book, how much truer is it now! Then the plane trees in St. Paul's Churchyard, except one, were but saplings, and the trees in most of the squares were not half their present size. London is reminded of its wealth of foliage trees just now by the dropping of their leaves in the October gales. The harsh wind tosses them down to the pavement, on which they drift and eddy in countless thousands. To one with an eye for colour (writes "A. L. S." in the "Morning Leader") London is at present a delightful revelation. Gold! If not paved with it, our streets are gloriously overhung with russet foliage of horse chestnut, plane, elm, and sycamore; in suburban thoroughfares a golden litter of birch, acacia, and laburnum leaves is blown along the pavements, with the flaming scarlet Virginia creeper's leaf adding bright contrast. Nothing surprises our visitors from overseas so much as London's wealth of trees. Talk to an American and he will tell you that our streets, squares, gardens, and parks, with their well-grown planes, limes, poplars, elms, birches, and oaks, besides a great variety of less widely-grown trees, astonish him more than any of the City's vaunted "lions." A Parisian taken from Bayswater to the Temple across the parks, confessed that la ville lumiere had no candle to hold to London in the matter of sylvan rambles. It filled him with delighted wonder that inside the three-mile radius you could walk for miles through woodland glades, by the shores of an enchanting, bird-haunted lake, through gay flower-gardens and under the gnarled branches of ancient forest trees, to the very heart of the City.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th November 1902.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.

To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

No 2 Company, Nesbit Lane Head Quarters.

To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad Drill.

By Order,
G. Stoddart, Capt., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

VILJOEN ON THE WAR.

ABANDONMENT OF SPION KOP AMAZED THE BOERS.

When General Ben Viljoen stepped on the platform at the Queen's Hall on October 15, he was greeted with a hearty cheer of welcome. Before half a dozen sentences had passed from his lips he had gained the sympathy of his audience. Well-set and stalwart, with features that spoke of his French ancestry, Botha's second in command wore a semi-military tunic that buttoned up close to his neck. A carefully-groomed moustache and imperial added to his martial appearance, while a humorous twinkle in his eye irresistibly suggested the Hibernian.

General Viljoen was outspoken, but far too human to be offensive. If he gave free utterances to his views on the fault of British generals, he was equally frank in dealing with the shortcomings of his own side. His English was good, and his accent not unpleasant.

General Viljoen's first engagement was Elandslaagte, and he described with a touch of humour how he escaped the cruel weapons of the Lancers.

For the British infantry he had the highest praise, though he thought they were over-disciplined, with the result that when their officers fell they too often became helpless.

The Boer forces had not discipline enough. The weaker brethren were prone to indulge in precipitate retreat. "And then," said the Boer soldier, grimly, "we found the sjambok a great help."

"NEWSPAPER GENERALS."

General Viljoen referred repeatedly to "newspaper generals." They were to be found, he said, on both sides.

It was not their fault that they were advertised, but in spite of themselves legends grew up around them.

"You in London," he said, "were often told that De Wet was surrounded, that his escape was impossible, and this by men who knew no more about his position than you did.

"Then, when it was found that he was a hundred miles away, the officer who had failed to catch him was bound to make a report that would satisfy you."

"We had some bad generals at the beginning of the war," said Viljoen at another point, "men who were better suited to be parsons or clowns at London music-halls. But we soon packed them off to take charge of herds of cattle or women's laagers. I don't know," he added ironically, "whether you did the same thing with yours."

The general testified to the Boer respect for Buller. "If we had had a voice in regard to the grant to Lord Roberts we would have given half of it," said he, "to General Buller."

Lord Kitchener he eulogised highly. "We on our side respect him as a very fine soldier and a man of his word. I am sure if he returns to South Africa at any time there will be no Englishman who will be better received."

Viljoen took part in the seige of Ladysmith. The abandonment of Spion Kop, he declared, amazed the Boers.

VICTORY WE THREW AWAY.

After it had been taken one Boer general retired so precipitately that he left his ammunition wagons to their fate. "Whatever induced you to abandon the key to our position I never could make out."

When Viljoen and his men captured the 4.7 gun at Helvetia they were highly elated to find that it had been christened "Lady Roberts," and bore the name of her ladyship on its breech.

The general described grimly how he ran up against the Royal Irish Regiment and captured the party after half their number had been killed and wounded.

"I again met the Royal Irish Regiment," continued Viljoen with a shake of the head. "This time they ambushed me, and took me prisoner. The officers were very kind, and the Tommies treated us with great courtesy. But they didn't conceal their enjoyment at having got hold of me."

Viljoen had nothing but good to say of Tommy Atkins, though he admitted that T. A. never smiled when compelled to change clothes with a Boer.

Some of the captured officers were furious at having to give up their puttees, and if in the process of exchanging an eye-glass was lost, and could not be found, the owner was wont to rise to great heights of denunciatory eloquence.

DISCOMFORTS OF ST. HELENA.

In the prisoners' camp at St. Helena Viljoen was anything but happy. In 500 tents there was a service of song night and morning, and from each came a different tune.

Outside, the guards cried every quarter of an hour in the night, "All's well" whether things were well or not. To add to the horrors, a bugle sounded every half-hour, and Viljoen began to tremble for his reason.

Many of the Boers attempted to escape. One burgher took his departure in a box addressed to London, and labelled "Boer curios." The porters who transported it to the quay unwittingly stood the unhappy man on his head. He was caught on board ship.

Coming to the future of South Africa, General Viljoen declared it would be hypocrisy to suggest that the bitterness engendered by the war could be allayed in a moment. But with tolerance on both sides there was every reason why peace and good will should reign.

The Boers felt they had done their duty, and they were now anxious for peace in order that they might return to their ordinary pursuits. A little kindness shown towards them now in their hour of poverty would bear rich fruit in the future.

The general's lecture concluded amid loud applause though the audience was not a very large one.

Commandant Malan, who was also to have spoken, was unable to be present owing to a cold.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Poona, 31st October 1902.

With the approval of H. E. the Comdr in Chief-in-India the Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment—5th Bo Cavly—Lieut J A Brett R G A a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Offg Squadron Officer, dated 11th Oct 1902.

The Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments—Royal Army Medl Corps I—Major A T I Lilly is posted to the Mhow Dist and appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital, Neemuch. II—Capt J. W. Langstaff is posted to the Sind Dist. III—Capt. J. H. R. Bond is posted to the B'bay Dist.

The services of Capt E Harding Newman R F A are placed at the disposal of H H the Lieut Govr of Bengal for temporary employment on the Personal Staff.

Royal Artillery—The following postings have been ordered—Capt O D Hope from Unposted, to 47th Battry R F A; Capt R T Hill from Unposted, to 18th Batty R F A; Capt C E Forestier Walker from Vols R G A, to No 82 Co (late No 25 Co Eastn Divn) R G A; Capt P H Cruickshank from No 82 Co (late No 25 Co Eastn Divn) R G A, to No 39 Co (late No 9 Co Eastn Divn) R G A; Capt C de Sausmarez from Unposted, to No 60 Co (late No 28 Co Westn Divn) R G A; and 2nd Lieut H E Kenyon from No 55 Co (late No 25 Co Southn Divn) R G A, to No 73 Co (late No 18 Co Western Divn) R G A.

The undermentioned Officer posted to the Bombay Command, is attached as Supernumerary to the Battn specified with a view to qualify for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps—Lieut A C H Duke R G A to 1st Battn Cheshire Regiment.

Intimation has been received from the War Office that the following exchange has been sanctioned on the condition that the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—Shropshire Light Infantry—Capt C E Atchison 1st to 2nd Battn; and Capt H G Bryant D S O 2nd to 1st Battn.

Major C R Elliott R A M C Sanitary Officer Bombay Command will inspect Aden.

The undermentioned Officers have passed an examination in the following Language:—Pushtu—Obligatory-test—On 1st Oct in accordance with Paragraph 1438 Army Regulations India Volume II—Part A:—Lieut H Lewis 7th Bombay Lancers; and 2nd Lieut A E Scott 7th Bombay Lancers.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt C A F Hocken Staff Corps 5th Bo Cavy for one year. Pension service thirteenth year commenced 1st March 1902.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Major (Temporary Lieut Col) A W Forbes Staff Corps Commandant 4th Bo Cavy for one year. Pension service twenty-sixth year commenced 11th Sept 1902.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence—Royal Scots 2nd Battn—2nd Lieut R R H Manners out of India for three months on medical certificate. Suffolk Regt 2nd Battn—Lieut and Ag Paymaster H Meynell out of India for six months on private affairs. Cheshire Regt 1st Battn—Capt H Smyth out of India to 12th Jan 1903 in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order No 590 of 1901, and Bombay Command order No 725 of 1901 is hereby cancelled.

The Viceroy has sought to explain the objec which it is hoped to serve by the holding of the Delhi Durbar, but, of course, he failed to enumerate all the beneficial purposes that it is capable of accomplishing. Some enterprising natives have, says the "Englishman," realised the magnificent opportunity that it will present for advertising. In the course of a widely distributed circular they say that "millions of people from all ranks and from all quarters are seldom known to meet together in such peaceful intercourse. So everybody ought to make the best use of it. The most to profit by it are the trading and the mercantile classes. It is a rare chance for them to push up their trade and bring it to the forefront." They proceed to point out that the best way to "push up trade is by advertisements. It is suggested that the distribution of notices and the posting up of placards is the best, easiest and cheapest means of bringing trade to the forefront and add; "For these purposes we have at a very high expense maintained a considerably large temporary establishment for the particular occasion and engaged a good many carriages with bands playing on them." It is just as well that intending visitors to Delhi should know what to expect.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Why is a bottle of wine broken on a ship before it is launched? is a question that has often been asked, and an answer is given by a Canadian writer in an American contemporary. It is for the reason that made Polycrates throw his ring into the sea—to give misfortune its share. They say to misfortune: "We give this to you. Be satisfied with it. Take our wine and take nothing else." It is the reason that impels the faithful Jews to break a cup at their wedding ceremony. The broken bottle is a child's strategem. It is poor man's craft against destiny's.

The blessing of a boat is a more interesting ceremony than the christening. It is a common ceremonial in Canada. On board a table is erected and on a white cover are a cake, a bottle of wine, and tumblers. A priest, a beadle, a cantor, and an altar boy take part. The priest takes from a pewter plater which the altar boy holds a handful of salt and of wheat and sows it in the bark, in order to sow in it at the same time strength and abundance. Then he dips into holy water a branch of boxwood made of the branch that the dove brought into the ark, sprinkles the bark, and naming it, blesses it. The cantor chants the "Te Deum." The cantor also sings a psalm and the "Ave Maria Stella." When he finishes, the fisherman's wife cuts the cake that has been blessed with the bark. She pours wine into the tumblers and offers drink and food to the priest and the guests.

"Thorough" is the motto on Lord Kitchener's crest, and never was there a more appropriate one, says the writer of a lot of interesting "Tittle Tattle" in the "Lady's Magazine" for October. He possesses the genius of patience, which prevents him from striking until he is sure of his aim, and his dogged perseverance always carries him on to the end. An amusing story is told of his unfailing tact during the late war. On the eve of peace a certain Bishop in Capetown, wishing to "draw" him, telegraphed that he would like to give out the hymn "Now thank we all our God," on the following Sunday, and asked the General's opinion. Lord Kitchener astutely replied that he thought it a very good hymn, but that "Onward Christian Soldiers" was equally fine!

Lady Dudley is tall, dark, and handsome, and is exceedingly clever and accomplished, remarks the same writer. She is a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Gurney, and as a child was adopted by Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, who has been the fairy godmother of her life. Her mother, who is a sister of Mr. Val Prinsep, the well-known artist—afterwards married Colonel Stracey, of the Scots Guards, and Miss Rachel Gurney grew up under the kindly care of the Duchess. One of her girl friends was Lady Edith Ward, Lord Dudley's sister, and the announcement of her engagement with her friends brother took society by surprise. Her marriage has been a brilliant success, and although somewhat overshadowed by her beautiful mother-in-law, Georgina, Countess of Dudley, the young countess is an exceedingly popular hostess, and entertains a great deal. She has original and artistic tastes and a beautiful voice, which at one time, before her marriage, she intended to cultivate professionally. She is interested in politics, literature, and art, and is in every way fitted to grace her new and important position at the Viceregal Lodge.

North Berwick, where the King stayed recently, dates back to the thirteenth century, and is indebted for its incorporation as a Royal burgh to its charter from Richard III. Its municipal privileges were confirmed by a charter of James VI. dated 18th September, 1568. The Manor of North Berwick often changed its lords. It was forfeited in 1455 by James Earl of Douglas; but in 1479 it was granted by James III with most of the forfeiture of that earl to his heir male, Archibald, Earl of Angus, and erected into a free barony, though the King was ill-requited for his benefaction, for Angus pursued James III to his dethronement and death. It long remained associated with the lands and Castle of Tantallon and in the possession of the house of Douglas. The property is now vested in Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart, the lineal descendant of President Dalrymple, of the Court of Session.

The United States Consul at Stratford (Ontario) reports that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended during the past few years in experiments by the different companies in the Province of Ontario for the perfection of machinery to turn out a fuel that will compete with coal. One company has alone spent £12,000 during the past year in completing its machinery, but the result is not yet satisfactory. The Ellice Peat Company have added a new machine, known as the artifical drier. Under the old process the bog was cut and sun dried. With the new machine, the crude peat is run through the apparatus as fast as dug from the bog. Part of the moisture is evaporated by the heat of the process, and the balance removed by the immense pressure the material undergoes, until it drops from the machine in cubes, ready for the market. This process of converting the raw material into marketable fuel is a great improvement over the old method, but further improvements are expected. The Consul goes on to say:—"The whole question of making the inexhaustible beds of bog commercially valuable lies in the drying process. The genius who will invent a machine to satisfactorily extract the moisture from crude peat will not only make a fortune, but will be a public benefactor.

The editor of "Crampton's Magazine," having invited representative men to state their ideals, has received Sir Gilbert Parker's ideal of empire. "My ideal of empire," says the novelist of empire, "is a Mother Country surrounded by and affiliated with young nations of Colonial origin—rapidly substantial in growth—prosperous in commerce—independent in their young ideals—and sharing voluntarily in the responsibilities of the common defence, and arranging wisely for their commercial and industrial interdependence."

In "Books of To-day and Books of To-morrow" the smart little publication of Messrs. Hatchards, we find this month a most amusing imaginary conversation between the King and Mr. Carnegie. His Majesty asks Mr. Carnegie what his rule of life is, and to this the Steel King replies: "It may be summed up in the phrase, 'When in doubt, found a library.' I find the rule admirable and most restful. If I receive a begging letter, and don't know how to reply to it, I found a library, and when that is over the solution is simple. If I miss a train I found a library. If dinner is late, I found a library. The other night I couldn't sleep; I got up and founded three libraries. On wet days, when I can't play golf, it's something fearful the number of libraries I found. The past summer has much to answer for."

An unwonted spectacle could be seen lately in New Bond-street in the shape of a large number of water-pipes which had been dug up in the course of laying down some iron tubes for telephone wires for the General Post Office. The pipes (says the "Builder"), for the most part of oak, elm, and beech wood, consist of trunks—a few of them yet retain their bark—varying up to some 7ft. in length and bored to a diameter of from 6in. to 8in.; the joints are made by the simple means of inserting the tapered ends into the sockets, the latter in a few instances being strengthened with an inlaid ring of metal. The pipes in New Bond street, which of late years had belonged to the Grand Junction system, are, it would appear, relics of the old water service belonging to the City of London which gave a name to the Conduit Mead estate still owned by the Corporation. Old Bond street was built in 1686, Conduit and New Bond streets in 1718-20.

By an Act of the last Legislature of the State of New York an independent court was established for the trial of children. The object of this new court (says the "Lancet") is not to secure conviction, but rather to send boys to institutions; the underlying principle is to manage these trials that imprisonment will not, if possible, follow a first offence, but that the first offence may be made such a lesson that it will be the last. Though a score of cities in America have juvenile courts no other has an entire building and large equipment of its own, and also holds sessions every week-day throughout the year excepting holidays. The first session opened on Tuesday, September 2, with more than 20 children ready for trial; these little culprits are detained overnight in the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children when their arrest occurs out of court hours. The prisoners are not harried and intimidated, but are treated with great kindness and firmness and the frequent result is the truthful recital of their misdemeanours. In various ways the proceedings of this court are entirely novel, and every effort is made to effect the result sought after.

One reason for the fewness of Thames trout may be found in the abundance of Thames otters (says "Country Life"). Not that the otters catch these trout in the Thames. They kill them long before they become Thames trout at all, in the tributary streams and brooks, whence the normal supply of trout is derived as the larger fish drop down to the big river. Otters, as most people know, prefer, if possible, to hunt up a tributary, going up it by night, and returning in the morning, or else sleeping in a hollow willow and coming back the next night. In some of the Thames tributaries they seem to clear out nearly all the fish. In a chain of pools miles away from the Thames otters have recently killed about a hundred brace of trout, and left behind perhaps ten brace. It was a mystery where they came from. A few weeks ago the question was solved. A fine otter was found killed by a train on the great Western opposite the chain of ponds formed by old ballast-holes, rather a picturesque series of pools, which everyone must have noticed on the down line after leaving Didcot. These isolated ponds are not far from an old disused canal, from which the otter could gain access to all the brooks coming from the downs.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE "Engineer," discussing the war uses of mercantile steamers, puts its finger on the weak spots of these vessels for use as fighting ships. They afford a huge target, and the machinery is vulnerable, as it is not in a ship specially designed for warlike purposes. The "St. James's Gazette" takes it that the big new Cunarders will be constructed with their machinery below the water-line and a proper armoured deck; but remarks that they will pay for it heavily in decreased mercantile utility. A second objection is the unlikelihood of mercantile cruisers carrying expert gunners. There is a further objection. The scouts of a fleet must be able to engage the enemy's cruiser-screen and pierce it; but these mercantile monsters would have to run even from a ship like the Pelorus. For despatch boats or transports they will do well enough.

In his speech at the banquet recently given in his honour at Portsmouth, Captain Percy Scott, R.N., referring to the saving of the naval quick-firing 12-pounders at Colenso, is reported to have said:—"The saving of the two 12-pounders by them (Commander Ogilvy and the gun crews) on that occasion (battle of Colenso) was a feat which all of us in the Terrible have been very proud of. When the native drivers had all bolted, and the bullocks had all been shot, getting a couple of guns away was not an easy matter." "The Broad Arrow" quotes the evidence of Commander Ogilvy, R.N., in support of the contention that it was the Royal Artillery who actually got the guns away on the occasion by means of teams of horses.

From all accounts, the recent experiments made at Aldershot for concealing the positions of guns in the field, by painting them with daubs of the primary colours, red, blue and yellow, seem to have met with extraordinary success. Six guns so bedizened were placed on the Fox Hills, and at 3,000 yards, although the direction in which they lay was known, it was found impossible to locate them all even with field-glasses. Some horse artillery sent forward to engage them were unable to find them until they had advanced to within 1,300 yards by which time, in actual warfare, the gaily-coloured guns would have probably made short work of them. The streaks of colour are splashed on, rainbow fashion, and the result is to cause the guns to appear as part and parcel of the landscape, even at a short distance. Once this principle has been adopted for artillery, what reason is there to suppose that it cannot be applied to the uniform of men in the field? Perhaps we shall be shortly returning to the gorgeous costumes of former days. Khaki and heather tweed may even make way for combinations of colour that will throw into the shade all the brilliant uniforms of the past. At first sight this may seem a frivolous idea, but once it has been established that men garbed in rainbow hues will emulate the properties of Mr. Wells's invisible man, we shall be obliged to consider the advisability of reforming uniform in this direction. The appearance of the soldier will be crude, barbaric and singular, but we doubt not that it will have considerable effect upon the recruiting problem, and perhaps go some way to solve it. A good many of us would not be sorry to see the last of the present uniform, no matter what replaced it.

The reorganisation of the Home Fleet has already been referred to and its constitution described. The system by which three times a year it is brought up to its full strength for educational cruises is to be continued, but the Home Squadron, consisting of the four portguardships, will be permanently maintained as the nucleus of the fleet. The post of second in command of the Home Fleet thus becomes a permanent one instead of, as in the past, being merely a temporary arrangement. After the present exercises, therefore, Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Willes will take the Home Squadron for a cruise round the British coast until the spring assembly is made. A further change is to take place when Sir Gerard Noel completes his term as Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves in May. The officer who relives him, and who, it is reported, will be Sir Arthur Wilson, is to fly his flag afloat, while the second in command will remain in charge of the Reserves, office except when the assembly of the Home Fleet necessitates his hoisting his flag also. If it be true that Sir Arthur Wilson is to relieve Sir Gerard Noel, it would seem to indicate that the Home Fleet is to be made a more important command than that of the Channel Squadron, and this, after all, is only natural, seeing that the Channel Squadron tends to become more and more an appendage to the Mediterranean Fleet. When these changes have been brought about, we shall have at ordinary times in home waters the Home Squadron of battleships under a vice-admiral and the Cruiser Squadron under a rear-admiral, and the Channel Squadron, with both a vice and rear-admiral, while three times a year, when the Home Squadron is brought up to full strength, a third rear admiral will be flying his flag in the Channel. Apart from the fact that these additional commands will give much needed training and experience to our admirals, this reorganisation provides a permanent force ready for action in the North Sea.

There have been various rumours of impending alteration in the regulations for the entry of naval cadets, and the matter was referred before. A naval instructor, in the current number of the "Guardian," speaks of the anticipated changes as being intended "to bring the education of naval officers a little more up to date." It is thought that concurrently with the opening of the college there may be established a sort of naval university in which the cadets, as the term is understood at present, would receive their training side by side with candidates for the engineering branch of the Service and for the two corps of Royal Marines, "Under such an arrangement the candidates would enter at a somewhat earlier age, perhaps from twelve to thirteen, for a course extending over several years. The first two or three years would be devoted to completing their general education, after which, according to the results of the examinations, they might be permitted to specialise with a view to entering that branch of the Service for which they might appear to be most naturally fitted." The writer does not think that these changes will be made until the college at Dartmouth is completed, and that, therefore, for the next two or three years matters will probably remain very much as they are now. He suggests, however, that parents of boys who are intended for the Navy should keep in view the possibility of a gradual reduction of the age of entry, and that they should frame their plans accordingly.

The question of the re-employment of Reservists is growing more and more complicated, and threatens to give much trouble. The bitterness that naturally consumes the breasts of so many men who have fought and bled for their country has found expression in a demonstration in Hyde Park, when tardiness in rendering the support they deserve was made plain. Another serious aspect of the question is the attitude taken up by a large section of the Labour party towards the ex-soldiers who are crowding every avenue of work. A very selfish and discreditable spirit is apparently gaining ground among many candidates for employment. They resent the competition of men who have earned and undoubted claim to the gratitude of their fellow-countrymen. On the occasion above quoted Lord Roberts said he had received many protests against the preference shown to the Reservists in various localities; in other words, those who have not shared in the burden of public duty would deny the reward to those who undoubtedly sacrificed much when they went back to the colours. A more specific complaint has been made by one large branch of public employes, the servants of the great railway companies, through their organs, against the action of their employers in welcoming those back who left them on their country's call and to whom exceptional kindness was shown. Labour unions are strong, and the pressure that may be exercised by the threat of strikes cannot be quite ignored by the masters, who may be deterred from the right and patriotic course by this unworthy agitation. We must congratulate the directors of the Midland Railway for their unhesitating announcement that they will do the right thing. Thece is, however, food for serious thought in the situation, and we seem to be approaching a crisis for which there can be no proper remedy but a very drastic revision of our principles of military service.

THE passage to which the Famine Union have taken exception occurred in the despatch of the Government of India, dated 24th July, and ran: "We gladly recognise the spirit of sincerity and of desire to help with which this suggestion has been made, and it is only because we are convinced that its results would not merely disappoint the expectations that might have been formed in advance, but would be misleading and even harmful that we are unable to accord to it our support." The second letter of the Union does not appear to have advanced any fresh argument for the enquiry they suggest and it is hardly likely that it will meet with better success.

CANADIAN LOYALTY TO THE BRITISH CROWN.

THE place of honour in the October number of the "Canadian Magazine" (Toronto) is given to a brief analysis of "Canadian Loyalty," by George Bryce, M.A. LL.D. Says the writer:—"The United Empire Loyalists, who sacrificed almost everything for British connection, claim our unstinted admiration for their devotion and heroism. And yet theirs was an unreasoning, dogged loyalty to the very form and corpus of monarchy. Their loyalty was suprisingly like the Scottish Jacobitism as expounded by Scott and Aytoun. Yet even the Jacobite had a personal affection for the 'bonnie Prince Charlie' that the U. E. Loyalist did not have for self-willed George III. Another type of Canadian loyalty is that of the British colonist of Canada. The writer is a Canadian—the first-born son of British parents, who left the foot of the Ochil Hills to find a home in Upper Canada. That home was British in every thought and inspiration. The child grew up to hear of grandfather, uncles, and cousins at 'home'—meaning thereby Great Britain. A letter from 'home' was one from the old land. The poetry and literature of Scotland and England were ever present to strengthen that ideal. The youth saw, it is true, the flowing Grand River, though even that was at times called the Ouse; the stately maples, the chestnut and butternut trees, and the picturesque red man—saw these as Canadian, belonging to his native land, but he bore the same natural allegiance to the Crown and Constitution of Great Britain as he did to his own family. He thought of nothing else, and he deserved little credit for that.

"But what of the mennonite or Quaker who had come from New Jersey or New England, and whose religious bias was against interfering in public affairs? What of the thousands of Pennsylvanian Dutch, who sought only fertile acres in Canada on which to live? What of the Germans of Waterloo and Perth counties who knew nothing of the glory of Great Britain? What, moreover, of English chartists, and Scottish radicals, and the exiles caused by the Highland Clearances, who came to Canada with bitter feelings against their ancestral land? What of a million or more of French-Canadians who knew nothing of British liberty, 'broadening slowly down from precedent to precedent'? It is safe to say that one-half of the people of Canada had little in themselves to lead them to swell with pride at the sight of the Union Jack. In addition, there was little in the public life of Canada in the first half of the nineteenth century to awaken any loyal sentiment. The darkest and most dangerous period of Canadian life was the thirty years from 1820 to 1850. Governors Bond, Head, and Metcalfe were good men, but narrow and lacking in shrewdness. The writer has never been able to justify Lyon Mackenzie and Papineau for taking up arms. Rebellion may perhaps be a justifiable final resort in the struggle for liberty, but the conditions did not justify it in '37 and '38. Yet the merest tyro can see that the defeat and destruction of the party of privilege was what saved Canada to the British Crown.

"For half a generation after 1850 the rising tide of contentment both in Upper and Lower Canada was very noticeable. There was still, however, lacking the feeling of national life in Canada. ... Confederation gave Canada the conception, or at least the opportunity of conceiving the thought, 'This is my own, my native land.' This, too, it is right to say, was possible alike to the grandchildren of the U.E. Loyalists, to the descendants of British settlers, to the French-Canadians, and to the offspring of those of alien birth—and all in the same measure. But in this, the constitution freely consented to by all of us was British, given us by the British Parliament, carried out under British auspices. The bonds of affection binding us to Britain then began to thicken and strengthen. An intelligent, considerate, deep-seated spirit of loyalty increased within us. Undoubtedly, too, we have grown more fond of our British Constitution and customs by studying our neighbours."

After a reference to the "gladdening sight" presented by Canadian loyalty when the South African War broke out, the writer concludes:—"When the most notable Canadian of to-day—the Premier of the Dominion—who is also the greatest French-Canadian, can speak, as he bears the insignia of honour given him by his Sovereign, in words of undoubted loyalty, of his love for the British Crown and Constitution, we are sure the lasting basis has been laid for the loyalty and devotion of the whole Canadian people to the British Crown and Empire."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 1.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Mr F K Boyd of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept. with effect from the 1st Nov 1902.

The Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr C L Tupper, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vict c 67) and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act 1892 (55 and 56 Vict c 14) the Govr Genl is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr A W Cruickshank C S I of the Indian Civil Service to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr J B Fuller C S I, C I E Offg Chief Commissioner of Assam is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the forenoon of the 29th October.

The services of Capt W E A Armstrong I M S (Madras) are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Mr F K Boyd of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 1st Nov 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Sir T Higham K C I E is re-appointed to be a Member of the Indian Irrigation Commission with effect from the 19th Oct 1902.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr L B Goad a Dist Supdt of Police in the United Provinces is appointed to officiate as an Asst to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti and is posted to Rajputana with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Mr H L Kemball and until further orders.

Lieut Col P D Pank I M S Bengal an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class is posted on return from furlough as Residency Surgeon at Jaipur

Major W H B Robinson I M S Bengal an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class is posted as Civil Surgn of Bikaner.

Lieut Col G H D Gimlette C I E M D I M S Bengal an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class is posted on return from furlough as Residency Surgn in Hyderabad.

Major H E Drake Brookman I M S Bengal an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class is posted as Agency Surgn in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

The following sub pro tempore promotion and appointment are made in and to the Ajmer Merwara Commission with effect from the dates of assuming charge consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Rao Sahib Munshi Damodar Lal Extra Asst Commissioner of the 1st class and until further orders:—Munshi Harnam Dass Extra Asst Commissioner of the 2nd class to be Extra Asst Commissioner of the 1st class and Treasury Officer Ajmer; and Munshi Phul Chand Registrar Small Cause Court Ajmer to be Extra Asst Commissioner of the 2nd class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W C Carson is appointed to act temporarily as Comptroller Hyderabad with effect from the 20th of Oct 1902 and until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Delaney Depy Examiner 2nd grade is promoted to Depy Examiner 1st grade with effect from the 15th Oct 1902 to fill an existing vacancy.

Capt A R Ditmas I M S to be supply and Transport Officer 3rd class with effect from the 28th October.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Adjt Genl in India three months' privilege leave combined with nine months' leave on medical certificate to England:—C H West Personal Asst to the Adjt Genl in India.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Major to be Lieut Col 28th Oct 1902—H J J Middleton Capt to be Major 25th Oct 1902.—J F Barry. Second Lieut to be Lieut 1st Sept 1902—A N DeVere Scott.

The promotion of Second Lieut G D Pike to the rank of Lieut notified in G G O No 536 of 1902 is ante dated to the 17th April 1902.

INDIAN SUB ORDINATE DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT MEDICAL SURGEON BRANES.

Bombay Command.—The undermentioned fourth class Assit Surgns having completed five years' service in that class, promoted to the 3rd class, with effect from the 1st Oct 1902:—J S Shemain and G F Andedn.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secry of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject of H M's approval—Col G Mc Davis MD CB DSO IMS Bengal Principal Medical Officer Presidency District 15th Oct 1902, Col G W Rogers DSO ISC unemployed supernumerary list 19th Sept 1902 and Major D Beames ISC Double Co Comdr 19th Punjab Infy Oct 1602.

REWARDS—Good Conduct Medals.

The undermentioned warrant officers of the Punjab Bengal unattached list are awarded the civil medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th Sept 1902—Condrs A B Williams W C Link and S R Allwright Ordn Dept; and Sergt Major R Hempseed Hill Depot Staff.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay unattached list are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th Sept 1902—Ordn Dept Store Sergt W Giltinan 1st Battn G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps 1st class Sergt Instr R W Chapman and 1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps 1st class Sergt Instr F Rhodes.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut C B Henley R I M are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for appointment as Asst Port Officer Calcutta vice Lieut W B Huddleston R I M with effect from the 1st Oct 1902.

COAL strikes impart an interest to the figures showing the comparative output of the different countries involved. The lead was taken in 1901 by the United States, with an output of 264,770,127 tons, England following close with a pit output of 228,784,000 tons. The third place was claimed by Germany with 149,551,000 tons, the fourth by Austria-Hungary with 39,704,000 tons. France in the same period only produced 33,800,000 tons. Still smaller was the production, in the order named of Belgium, Russia, Australia, Japan, Spain, and Italy.

INDIGESTION

means torturing pain, incessant weariness, wretched days and wakeful nights. It means being "done up," "played out," "bowled over," "good-for-nothing" all the day and every day. It means starved blood, starved muscles, a starved body, and a starved brain; in short, it means shattered health and a broken constitution unless you root it out without delay. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is the national remedy for indigestion in sixteen countries. Its unrivalled reputation is backed by thirty-three years' unbroken success in curing Indigestion. It has brought hope and health to countless thousands of half-dead dyspeptics in every clime. It cured Mr. C. A. BONNETT. It will cure you. Read his testimony: "After suffering continuously from acute indigestion and constipation for two years my recovery was completely effected in six weeks by Mother Seigel's Syrup. It rapidly broke up the constipation, restored my appetite and built up my strength. An occasional dose now keeps me in good order. 58, Currie Street, Adelaide.—March 24, 1902." Substitutes are worthless and dangerous.

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N.B.—When ordering please state if engine-turned, or engraved case is required.

A five year "watch guarantee" accompaies all watches.

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As a dressing for the hair you will certainly be greatly pleased with it.

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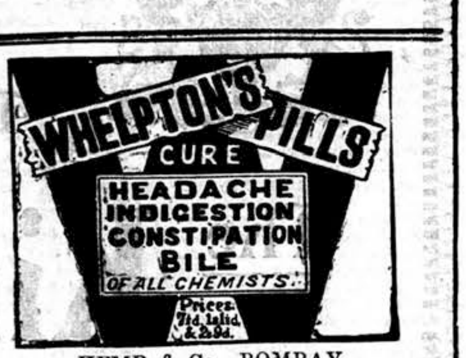

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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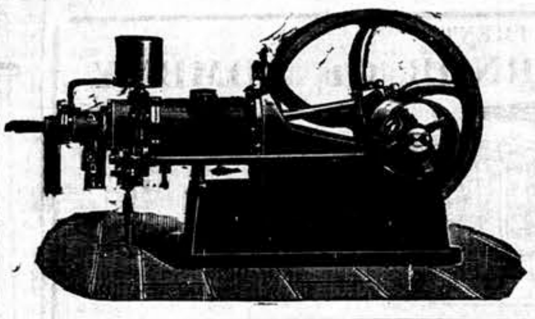

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SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

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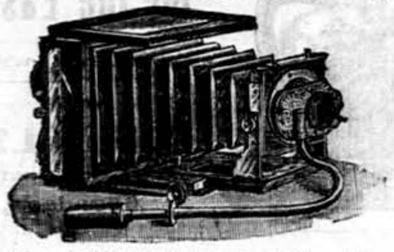

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is mos efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H.L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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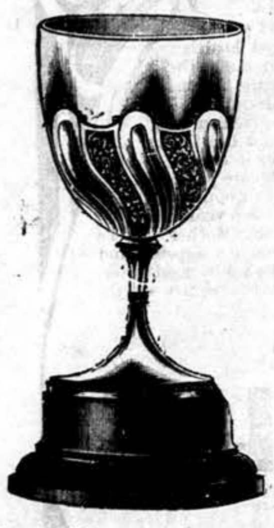
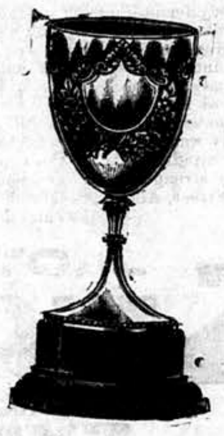
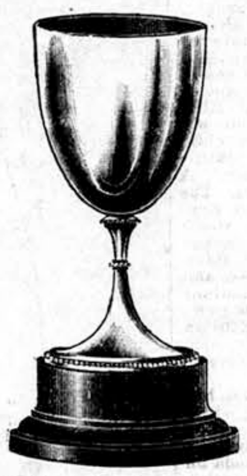
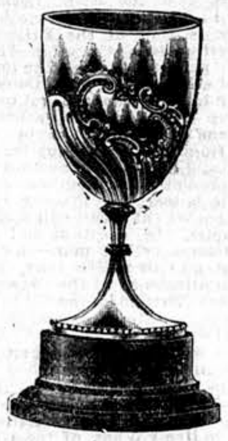
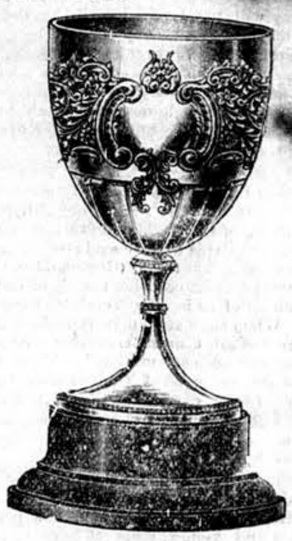
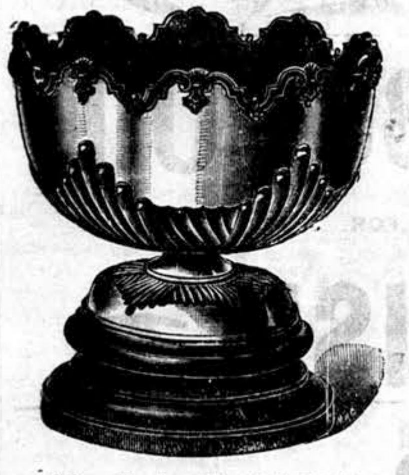

Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4¾ inches, Rs. 112.

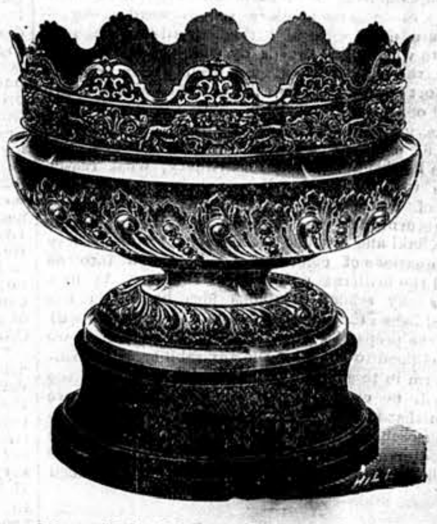

Prize Cup, height with plinth 11¼ inches, Rs. 68.

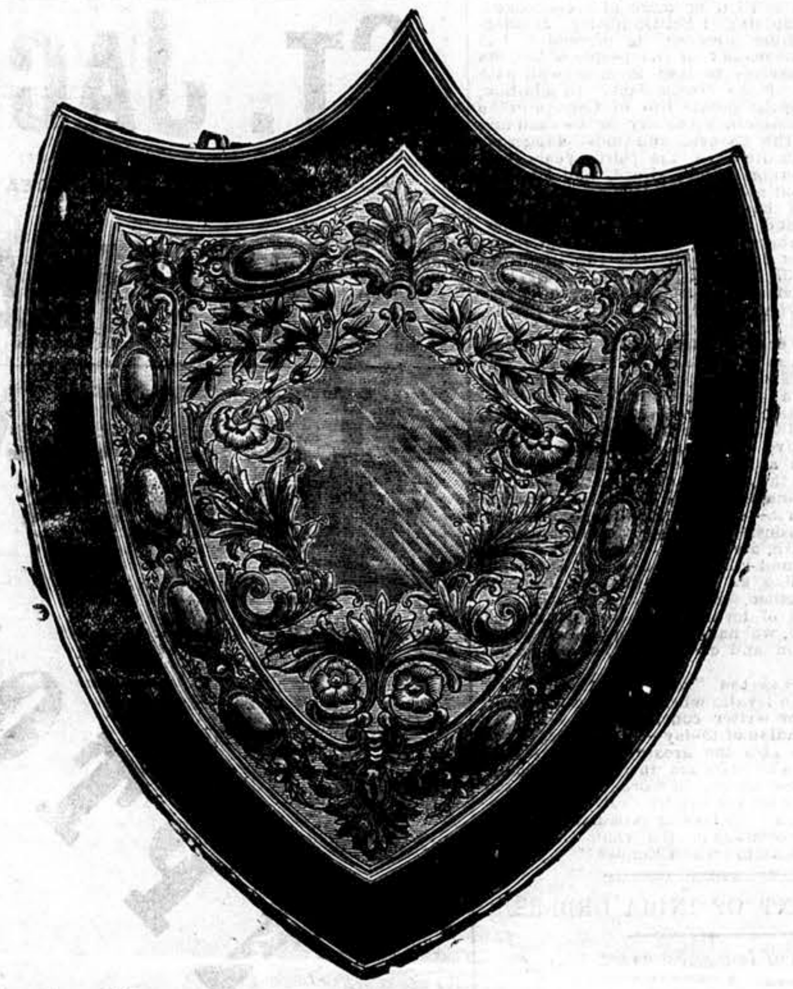

Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ inches, Rs. 57.

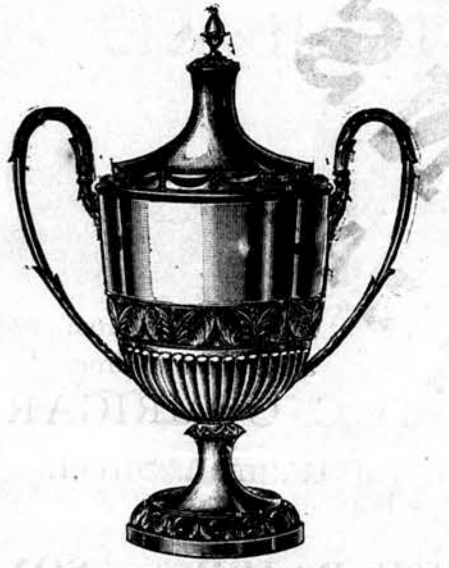

Prize Cup, height with plinth 11¾ inches, Rs. 100.


Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 133.


Silver Bowl, with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 16 inches, Rs. 416.


Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins. Rs. 450.


Sterling Silver Shield, 23½ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back with Silver Edging, Rs. 550.


Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches, Rs. 600.

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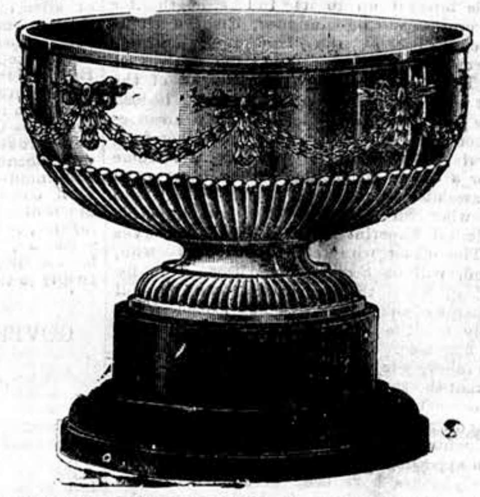
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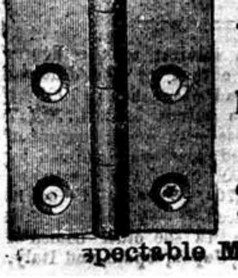

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 86, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.; Paris: Messrs GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.